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SUPPLEMENT TO
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BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1878.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(Times' Special Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

The fall of Plevna and the severe weather in Bulgaria have produced a lull in the military operations, and as in the diplomatists have come upon the stage. At the same time, the political centre of activity has been removed from the valley of the Danube to the banks of the Neva, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which was for some months in a torpid state, now shows signs of feverish vitality. Nearly every day the telegraph gives us some bit of sensational intelligence, indicating more or less plainly that the war is about to lose its localized character. Now Servia has entered the lists; now Greece is about to assume the offensive; now England intends to occupy Constantinople or to buy Egypt from the Sultan! The announcement that Parliament is to meet sooner than usual and the various rumours about the reasons for thus departing from established custom have naturally produced a good deal of excitement and speculation. Many think that the British Government is going to take some step that will inevitably lead to direct armed intervention in favour of Turkey; while others believe the convocation of Parliament is merely a harmless demonstration. All are agreed that Lord Beaconsfield is going to fire a diplomatic shot of some kind at Russia; the only difference of opinion is as to whether the piece is to be loaded with ball or blank cartridge. But why should it be fired at this moment? What has occurred to make the Cabinet abandon its passively observant attitude? It is only a few weeks since Lord Derby declared anew his adherence to the policy of conditional neutrality as expounded by Mr. Cross and other members of the Cabinet. In what way have British interests been threatened since that time? All the successes which the Russians have gained were clearly foreseen at the beginning of the campaign. There has been, it is true, a very big chapter of accidents, but it has all been in favour of the Turks. The Russians were nearer to Constantinople in the month of July than they are at the present moment. If it is now evident that the Turks must ultimately succumb, that is no new discovery. Why, then, should England change her attitude of neutrality?

We shall probably receive no official answer to these questions until Parliament meets; but in the meantime various theories are invented to explain the fact. The one which finds favour in official circles here is this:—England is beginning now to perceive clearly that she is completely isolated, and fears that when the time comes for regulating the affairs of Eastern Europe she will be left out in the cold. Meanwhile, she is very nervous about the possibility of the Russian Army occupying Constantinople. Adopting this view of the excitement which at present prevails in England, Prince Gortschakoff's organ, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, this morning devotes a long article to the subject. With regard to the possible occupation of Constantinople it says:—

"We do not wish at present to discuss the value of the apprehensions which this contingency inspires in London. We know that the Imperial Chancellor in his reply of the 31st of May, while declaring that the acquisition of that capital is excluded from the views of His Majesty, and that in any case the destiny of Constantinople is a question of common interest, insisted on the point that it is impossible to prejudge the course and issue of the war. From this it follows that if the occupation of that city is sufficient of itself to make England abandon the position of neutrality which she has hitherto occupied, her interest should make her exert herself to prevent the contingency, by accelerating the conclusion of peace. Her policy cannot be to produce a prolongation of the war, which could bring the Russian troops to the walls of Constantinople, for the purpose of there dictating the conditions of peace; for it is evident that no army can stop or allow itself to be stopped in its advance so long as the object of the struggle has not been attained. From this point of view, therefore, of these apprehensions about even a temporary occupation of Constantinople, we cannot admit that England's policy consists in urging the Ottoman Empire to a resistance, the consequence of which would be that the march of the Russian troops on Constantinople would become an inevitable necessity.

This means, of course, in plain language, that Russia is determined to obtain certain concessions, and that it is the interest of Turkey to grant them as speedily as possible, because, if she does not, the Russian Army will advance on the Bosphorus and dictate the terms in the capital. What the requisite concessions are we have as yet no means of determining, for, though a great deal has been written and spoken about the essential conditions of peace, the Government has hitherto been singularly reticent on the subject, and the article in question gives us no information.

Concerning the question of British interests, the writer says:—

"It is not for us to discuss this question. We hold to the declaration of Lord Derby that the greatest of British interests is peace. As *The Times* remarked the other day, the belligerents are aware that there are other interests to be discussed besides their own, and the discussion of these interests will come on in due time."

This admission is so far consolatory, but, unfortunately, any consolation it may contain is greatly diminished by the succeeding paragraph, from which we learn that we have no right to object to any arrangement that may be agreed upon by the Czar and the Sultan:—

"The Treaty of 1856 is invoked to prove that England has the right—some say the duty—of intervening in any negotiation which has for its aim the modification of the *status quo*. We do not know, for the explanation is couched in very general terms, whence this right or duty is derived. If we have here merely the general thesis that every Government which has been a party to a treaty can oppose its modification, we have no difficulty in concurring fully with the English papers; but numerous facts of capital importance can be cited to prove that this thesis has rarely received a strict application, for the very good reason that far from restricting the calamities of war, it could only extend and aggravate them. The map of Europe has been regulated by the most solemn and most universal treaties, and yet how many modifications has it undergone during the last quarter of a century in consequence of localized wars, and without the co-operation of the Powers which signed the Treaties of 1815! The attempt, therefore, to draw from the existence of the Treaty of 1856 in favour of one of the signatory Powers the right of opposing a peace concluded without its consent by two of the co-signatory states is inadmissible."

It is hardly necessary to point out the transparent fallacy of this reasoning. If the general thesis be admitted, it inevitably follows that we possess the right in question and may use it if we think proper. The principle is in no way affected by the fact that during the last quarter of a century the European Powers have sometimes voluntarily refrained from asserting and exercising their rights of this kind. It is quite unnecessary, however, to discuss the question. I quote the passage merely for the purpose of illustrating the spirit which is at present dominant in the Russian Foreign Office. If the logic is somewhat hazy, the conclusion is clear enough. The Russian Government wishes to conclude a peace directly with the Porte without giving the other Powers a voice in the negotiations.

This desire on the part of Russia to exclude the neutral Powers is so natural that it scarcely requires explanation. She is now confident of success in the field, but she fears that she may be prevented from gathering what she considers the legitimate fruits of victory. In the question of the Straits, for example, she foresees that her scheme will be opposed by all the maritime Powers. A vanquished foe lying helpless at the feet of the victor is much more easily dealt with than a council of Statesmen representing nations in no way exhausted and ready to defend their interests by force of arms. Besides this the Russian Government has an ulterior object in view. It wishes to establish the principle that certain things which have hitherto been regarded as integral parts of the great Eastern Question are simply little Russo-Turkish questions, with which the rest of Europe has nothing to do. Whatever mistakes Russian diplomacy may have made in the negotiations which preceded the war, it obtained at least one important result—the complete isolation of Turkey. The advantages, present and future, of this clever stroke of policy are so evident that all possible efforts will be made to render the isolation permanent. The most prudent, far-seeing Russian statesmen do not desire at present the complete disruption of the Ottoman Empire. What they would like is to reduce Turkey to a state of thorough dependence, and they know that this cannot be effected except by isolation.

We must be careful, of course, not to attribute too much importance to articles such as the one from which I have quoted, even when they are confirmed by the casual remarks of gentlemen connected with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In Russia, as elsewhere, such articles often appear simply as *ballons d'essai*, and indicate not the resolutions but merely the desires of the Government. That Russia desires to treat directly and exclusively with the Porte is certain; but from that it does not follow that she is prepared to resist in this respect the wishes of Europe.

MEDIATION.

(Times' Special Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.

The Russian Government is not at all indisposed to entertain proposals for peace, but it insists that they should come directly from the Porte in the usual way. It would strenuously resist anything which had the least appearance of forcible intervention, and would not accept as a mediator any Power directly and deeply interested in the questions at issue. All that England, therefore, can do is to transmit the Turkish overtures to the Russian Government and to inquire how far peace proposals coming directly from the Port, would be favourably received. The details of what has been actually done are, of course, kept secret, but I have reason to believe that the British Government has acted in the matter with extreme caution. It remains to be seen whether the Porte will open negotiations with the Russian Head-Quarters in Bulgaria. This method of proceeding would not, it is said here, exclude from the negotiations the neutral Powers most nearly interested, for Russia would propose no conditions which had not received at least the tacit consent of Austria and Germany, and the Porte would not accept any conditions without consulting England. When the practical inconvenience of this roundabout method came to be felt, and questions which the Russian Government has officially recognized as affecting general European interests came up for consideration, a Conference of the Great Powers might be called together. People who have relations with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs assert that with regard to the peace conditions in general, and the question of the Straits in particular, Russia will be much more moderate than is commonly expected. Whatever may be the dreams and aspirations of irresponsible politicians, the Government wishes as much as the other Powers to avoid the fearful convulsions which would be produced in the European system by the complete collapse of the Ottoman Empire—a contingency which might be rendered inevitable by the prolongation of the war.

PERA, Jan. 1.

It appears that the Turks are waiting to see what answer England will get from Russia. Some think that Russia wants Turkey to treat directly with her, but will, nevertheless, previously inform England what terms she will insist upon. It is believed here that if the terms are such as England can recommend, the recommendation will induce Turkey to accept them. There is a strong belief here, encouraged by telegrams of all kinds from home, that England will come to the aid of Turkey.

The Porte, with reference to Austria's statement, in reply to the Circular Note, that as a neighbouring and guaranteeing Power she must have a voice in the final settlement of the Eastern Question cordially welcomes the statement, as a proof that Austria shares the view of the Porte as to the obligation of maintaining Treaty engagements concerning the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 31.

The feeling grows stronger every day in the East that the three Emperors and Italy have a definite programme in relation to the Eastern Question and its final settlement, the chief point of uncertainty being the extent to which these four Powers are pledged to co-operation. That they are, however, diplomatically allied, and have been so from the first, is evident to those persons resident in the Eastern capitals who look upon the political situation without allowing their prejudices to influence their perceptions. But of course nothing but the actual pressure of necessity will ever bring out the fact that they are prepared to proceed to extremities in support of this common programme.

It is practically certain that the Russians will not consent to an armistic *per se*. Any proposition for cessation of hostilities must necessarily, I am convinced, be accompanied by conditions of peace approaching near enough to the Russian programme to afford a reasonable ground of belief that the subsequent negotiations will result in satisfactory peace arrangements.

Jan. 1.

Peace rumours are mixed up in hopeless confusion with the conjectures set on foot by the recent demonstration, as they are considered to be, of the English Cabinet. These conjectures are based upon an interpretation placing a bellicose construction on the action of Lord Beaconsfield's Government.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.

As Prince Gortschakoff, on his part, has informed the Powers of the reply returned by the Russian Government to the communication of England with regard to Turkey's readiness to make peace, it may be supposed that the British Cabinet, on its side, has intimated to the Porte the tenour of the Russian answer; but this could not well have been done before yesterday, and there has been no time for the Sultan to deliberate, much less to come to a resolution about what is next to be done. Meanwhile it is announced from Constantinople that the Peace Party there, with Server, Safvet, Sadyk, and Namyk Pashas at their head, are putting forth great efforts to make their views prevail. Since his return from Adrianople, Mahmoud Damad, too, is supposed to have contracted a leaning to that side. Though hitherto apparently one of the mainstays of the War Party, he was always suspected, rightly or wrongly, of being the man on whom Russia could count more, perhaps, than on any other to help her in bringing about a separate understanding with Turkey. Nay, his enemies have even gone so far as to accuse him of systematically mismanaging military affairs in order to promote the end he had in view and of having sold his country to Russia. This suspicion probably originated in the recollection that Mahmoud Damad's father had always been reckoned as one of those who in Constantinople went under the name of the Russian Party, and hence it was inferred that the son was likely to follow the traditions of his father. The inference may have been pretty accurate, only the premises were not altogether sound. In the times of Riza, Ahmed, Reshid, and Ali Pashas, when the rival Embassies in Constantinople were pitted against one another, almost every man was the partisan of one or other of them, not so much, however, from any conviction or sympathy with their aims, as from the desire merely to retain or regain power for themselves. They were always ready to change sides if any advantage could thereby be gained; and as it was then, so it may be now. While the mood of all men was bellicose and there seemed a fair chance of Ministers retaining power by going and even leading in this direction, Mahmoud Damad was for war; but now, when things have become critical and there seems greater prospect of his losing than of gaining influence he may have taken it into his head to pronounce as strongly for peace. According to one version, you may remember, the reports brought back by Mahmoud Damad from his tour of inspection to Adrianople have mainly contributed to produce his disposition in favour of peace; but besides the state of unreadiness which the Sultan's brother-in-law detected, other reasons may have contributed to damp his warlike ardour. Even those who are quite convinced that Turkey is still able to resist, and that in this way she may gain more acceptable conditions than can be hoped for now, are equally firm in the belief that the sacrifices still to be made would be as useless as those already offered, unless the direction of affairs passed into other hands; and, just as frequently before when things looked critical, the name of Midhat came to the fore ground as the only man capable of turning such further resistance to good account and who would seize the right moment for making peace. Thus the War Party, to a certain extent, became identified with the recall of Midhat, which naturally meant an end to the role of Mahmoud Damad and the Palace counsellors. The report, therefore, that Mahmoud had apostatized to the Peace Party sounds plausible enough, especially if taken in connexion with the news that the advocates of peace have gained ground considerably, not only in the Palace, but also in the Senate, which is almost entirely composed of shelved and mediatized officials. In these circumstances, therefore, the probability seems rather for than against direct overtures being made by Turkey to the Czar, and the likelihood is increased by the further fact that the next step will merely have to be to demand of the Russian Commanders-in-Chief in Europe and Asia under what conditions they would be disposed to conclude an armistice. According to the terms of Prince Gortschakoff's reply, instructions seem to have been issued in this respect, so that the whole thing would, formally at least, have the character of a purely military transaction, though contact between the belligerents, being once brought about, might serve as the starting-point for further and more direct negotiations. For the Turks merely to demand the conditions of an armistice would be but the admission by them of a military, not a political, defeat as yet. The distinction, it is true, is a subtle one, still it may help the combatants to take the first, which is always the most difficult step.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.

Although the reply of Russia to England has already been communicated to the Powers by the former and is known likewise in Constantinople, it had not up to yesterday been officially made known by the British Government to the Porte. The reason of this is supposed to be that, before acting officially in the matter, the British Government itself has to consider what course it will take in face of the answer returned by Russia. Obviously the decision to be taken must be a very momentous one. Although it be only indirectly, the Russian reply disposes effectually of all mediation, and thus brings up the question whether separate negotiations between Russia and Turkey are to be allowed in principle by the signataries of the Treaty of Paris. Austria, Germany, France, and Italy, having already come to a decision, took advantage of the occasion furnished by the Turkish Circular Note to announce their determination. They admit the claim of Russia to begin and carry on separate negotiations with Turkey, but they reserve their right, as co-signataries of the Treaty of Paris, and for the protection of their own interests, to participate in the transactions, and above all in the final settlement. The British Government has not admitted hitherto, even in principle, this claim of Russia to separate negotiations. It was indeed rumoured that the objections of the British Government, which at one time seemed invincible, had somewhat given way and that, like the other Powers, England might yield as regards the principle, and content herself, like them, with making reservations as to the settlement itself. But nothing has been said or done by the British Government which could be in any way construed into either assent or dissent; so that it has preserved an entire freedom of action in this respect.

By the Russian reply the question has been raised in a pressing form, and there must be a decision in one or the other direction. The decision must, as I have said, be a weighty one, for by admitting that Russia may negotiate separately the Powers recognize the privileged position which she has so long claimed in the settlement of the Eastern Question, and to cancel which was one of the main objects, if not the chief one, of the Treaty of Paris. By allowing Russia to take upon herself the enforcement of certain things upon Turkey, the Powers have, indeed, already taken a great step in this direction; but as long as Europe upheld the principle that no negotiations could be carried on between the belligerents themselves, this privileged position assumed by Russia would cease the moment that negotiation began. If, on the contrary, the principle of separate negotiations is admitted, the exceptional position is thereby sanctioned, and it becomes only a question as to how far this exceptional position of Russia in the settlement of the Eastern Question is to extend. The firm ground is then abandoned, and, in spite of all the reservations made, the Powers have given up their right of participating in the settlement of the question.

The disinclination shown by the British Government to encourage separate negotiations between Russia and Turkey is an indication that it was aware of the importance of the principle at stake. Still, as the principle, which is a European one and could only acquire validity by the joint will of all, or, at least, most of the Powers, has been abandoned by all except England, there remains but the alternative for England either to dispute singlehanded the claim of Russia to a privileged position in the settlement of Eastern affairs, or else to follow the example of the Powers and to make reservations on paper or secure guarantees. It is not surprising that some time should be taken to consider, and that the reply of Russia should not have been as yet formally communicated in Stamboul.

In the meantime, whatever the final decision may be, we hear from St. Petersburg that the intercourse between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Augustus Loftus on this matter has been of the most friendly character, and that the telegraphic reply sent from St. Petersburg was drawn up jointly by them.

As for all the reports that the Porte has already come to a resolution accepting the armistice in principle, they seem to be premature. It is not likely that anything decisive will be done until the Russian reply has been officially communicated by England. The decision of Turkey will, no doubt, depend in a great measure on the decision of England.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

A Russian Agency telegram, dated St. Petersburg yesterday, says:—

"Mediation is not desirable, is unacceptable, is, indeed, impossible, when one of the belligerents does not ask it. Moreover, a State which proposes mediation must show its impartiality by a disinterested bearing, which England, according to her own declarations, does not maintain. The importance of English interests would render more dangerous for all and more easy for England a transition from the policy of mediation to that of intervention. The rights of war and peace are made for belligerents, not for third parties, and this right of the belligerents is only subject to the superior right of all. But Russia has scrupulously observed the rights of third parties. She does not reject the co-operation and sanction of the Powers in the questions raised by the present war which concern them. Mediation, without benefiting any one, would only prolong and complicate the war. Thus, from the point of view of right and justice, as well as from the point of view of peace, mediation is not desirable; nor is it acceptable. This is the idea of a notable portion of European statesmen and of the English labouring classes, and every one asks why the powerful English and Russian nations should not seek to do, first to each other and then to the whole world, all the good possible, instead of being jealous and irritating and injuring each other. Such is the feeling of all statesmen and the majority of the public in Russia."

VIENNA, Jan. 3.

When great decisions are pending, rumours are likely to fly about very freely. What is put forward as a conjecture or as a supposition is eagerly grasped as a fact, on which fresh conjectures and suppositions are built, which in their turn become facts. Thus it is, and has ever been, since negotiation has come again into the foreground. The work of transforming conjectures and suppositions into facts has been carried on at high pressure, so that seeking for the kernel seems very much like taking the trouble of peeling hollow nuts. Thus the fact that Russia had expressed her readiness to treat directly with Turkey about an armistice had scarcely transpired when the conditions which Russia would demand were circulated. As they came from Constantinople, it may be supposed that they were meant as feelers, which, however, have been sent out in vain. While allowing considerable freedom to the Press in making conjectures about the conditions of peace, official Russia has been more than reserved on the subject; it has been mute. With the exception, perhaps, of that of Berlin, not one of the other Cabinets has been or is even now in a position to know, except indirectly or by inference, what the views of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg were in this respect. Nor was any one of the Cabinets, not excepting, perhaps, even that of Berlin, in a position to feel itself justified or called upon to address any questions on the subject to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Neutrality imposed in this respect the greatest reserve, and all the Cabinets seem to have felt this, so that all the rumours about any soundings on the part of the British Government in St. Petersburg, or about any transactions of that nature between the Austrian and Russian Governments, may be safely relegated to the domain of imagination. As regards the former, the step just taken by the British Government and the reply given by the Russian Government are in themselves sufficient to dispose of the matter. As regards the latter, the Austrian Government hasnot waited till now to explain its position. At the time when it declared its neutrality, it informed the Russian Government frankly that this neutrality referred to the course of the war, but not to the settlement, in which Austria, both as a European and as a neighbouring Power, had interests to defend. Nor has the Russian Government been left in the dark about what these interests were, and what would be regarded as a violation of them. The communication was made in the most friendly way, and was met in the same spirit. Nor has there been hitherto any cause of complaint against Russia. On the contrary, whenever the Austrian Government has had during the course of the war occasion to draw the attention of the Russian Government to any special point in which Austrian interests might be touched, it has always found the greatest readiness on the part of the Russian Government to take the hint. As it has been thus in the past, there is no reason to doubt that it will be so in the future. There is, therefore, no necessity for asking what Russia's intentions may be.

As I said yesterday, they are waiting in Constantinople for the decision of England, which is supposed to have been arrived at in the Cabinet Council yesterday.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 3.

When the recent action of the English Government first became known here, the Roumanian politicians and editors attributed it to an intention on the part of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet to intervene in the present struggle between Russia and Turkey. But the news received here of the meetings held in England in opposition to any warlike policy, combined with a clearer understanding of the nature of the proposed mediation of the English Government, has led to a much less apprehensive tone in the columns of the local journals.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

To-day's official *Provincial Correspondenz* says that the Emperor, when receiving the Cabinet Ministers on New Year's Day, expressed a hope that 1878 would prove a pacific year at home and abroad.—*Times*.

EGYPT AND THE WAR.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 28, 1877.

The fall of Plevna had an effect in Egypt only second to its effect in Turkey proper. All classes have been intensely interested in the war, and Arabs and foreigners alike have followed its fortunes with the greatest eagerness. The Reuter telegrams, which are published twice or even thrice a day, are also issued in Arabic on broad sheets, and are sold largely by street hawkers throughout Alexandria and Cairo. Government telegrams have been distributed from time to time. The surrender of Kars, a city sacred to Mahomedans as the symbol of the Asiatic Empire, and only second in importance in their eyes to Stamboul itself, was tampered by reports of apocriphal victories in Bulgaria which history has failed to confirm. The capture of Plevna has now convinced the most incredulous that the Crescent is yielding to the Cross and the demand for peace is strong in Egypt. Fears are openly expressed that the Turks in Bulgaria will be driven into their fortresses, that the Russians will cross the Balkans, mask Adrianople, and, with Greek and Servian aid, take Constantinople itself before the end of the winter.

People in Egypt are by no means altogether Turkish in sympathy. Apart from the Greek element, strong in numbers and commercial influence, and now eager for a declaration of war from Greece, there is a large anti-Turkish party among the foreigners, who maintain that the true Egyptian policy, is one of separatism. While Turkey has shown no signs of progress, while her Sultans have been sunk in sloth, her resources wasted in extravagant and unproductive expenditure, the Egyptian ruler has laboured late and early to develope his country, and a heavy debt is to some extent excused by a large increase in railways, canals, and reclaimed land. The one country has been steadily going down hill; the other, with all her blunders, is more civilized than she was ten years ago. This being so, the foreign Separatist Party argue that Egypt should part company from her Suzerain. The middle class native—that is, the class of small farmers and petty merchants—shares the same opinion. The old faith in Stamboul as a religious centre of the empire has gradually cooled before the influences of commerce; and Cairo, and still more Mecca, are sufficient to satisfy his religious longings. The fanatical faith, the outburst of which has been so much dreaded still slumbers, and the Egyptian only asks for peace. The war has chiefly affected him by a long and terrible depression of trade, while its cessation implies a suspension of the conscription, a relief from taxation, and a return of material prosperity. The desire for peace is as often as not accompanied by a wish for English occupation. This longing for change is the natural consequence of long-continued oppression. Government to the Egyptian is only a huge tax-collecting machine, and he is nothing but a tax-paying animal. But to return to the war. As far as the lower classes have an opinion, they go with the class immediately above them. As an old inhabitant put it to me rather *brutalement* to-day, they would rather see a fall of 10 piastres in the price of wheat than hear of a Turkish victory. But the upper classes take another position. There is not in Egypt, as in European countries, a territorial aristocracy. We have no great landowners who live in the midst of a devoted tenantry and whose stanch patriotism sets an example of civic devotion to some hundreds of followers. Mehemet Ali, in 1811, assembled all the feudal barons of Egypt, the Mameluke Beys, and slaughtered them like sheep in the courtyard of his palace, and no mushroom growth of new lords has risen in their stead. We have, however, a few wealthy landowners, pashas, ministers, and past administrators, who have grown rich by viceregal favour and the opportunities of office, but they live at Cairo and never dream of dwelling on their estates. This class of rich officials, which takes the place of an Egyptian aristocracy, is mostly Turkish by extraction. In the old days no post of importance was filled by natives; the Turks maintained a bureaucratic monopoly. To-day, although the whole internal administration of Egypt is in the hands of the Viceroy, things have not been materially changed and Turks still flourish in all the high places. There is at present only one Minister of first rank who is of Egyptian extraction. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if the upper classes of Egypt are still eager for war and loth to give in. For them their Empire, their position, their existence is at stake. Peace may mean not only relief to the Christians and reform throughout the Empire, but it may also bring radical changes on the banks of the Nile; and they naturally shrink from the contemplation of any uncertainty in an exceedingly pleasant and profitable tenure. Looking still higher, the ruler of Egypt himself is said now to be strongly Turkish in his sympathies. It is the old story of blood being thicker than water. Religion and race have proved dominant, and what was an apparently great chance of independence has been resolutely thrust aside in the presence of great peril to the Empire and to the banner of the Prophet. At first rumour said that the temptation was strong to cut all bonds and go on separate lines, but no Western support was tendered, old ties prevailed, and now deep and genuine Turkish sympathy undoubtedly prevails at the Palace.

An explanation, somewhat cynical in its frankness, has been issued by the Finance Minister of the failure to pay the intercalary coupon on the 15th of December. The English public will remember that its payments was postponed six weeks for the convenience of the Government. It will also be remembered that only a year ago the Government assigned to the creditors certain revenues, which it maintained to be sufficient to meet all the demands of the public debt. Now let us listen to their last circular:—

"The Minister of Finance feels called upon to communicate to the public the reasons which compelled him to postpone from the 15th to the 31st of December the payment of the intercalary coupon of the Unified Debt.

"Notwithstanding every effort the Government has been forced to recognize the impossibility of realizing by the 15th the receipts on which they counted for that payment. It would have been easy to collect by anticipations on the receipts of 1878 the sum of £250,000, the approximate amount of the deficit on the 15th of December, but the Government has made a law for itself to abandon henceforth all anticipation of taxes, which has hitherto been the practice. In order to maintain this rule the Government has been forced, with much regret, to postpone for 16 days the payment of the intercalary coupon. It will be paid on the 31st, without any anticipation of the revenue of 1878."

Of course it is a good thing for the people that taxes should no longer be taken in advance. But a very grave blunder must have been made in the estimate of the resources of the country, or the delay of six weeks would assuredly have enabled the Government to meet this call. The promise to take no taxes in advance was made last September, when at the same time this payment was promised for the 15th of December. It is, therefore, not in any way an unforeseen difficulty which has prevented the payment. However, it is to be paid by the end of this month, and, as to taxes have been collected for 1878, large sums will be taken in the new year.

Let me add one word more in justice to Egypt and her finance. Adverse critics must not forget certain facts. An exhausting war has told heavily on the resources of Egypt; the low price of cotton has diminished her tax-paying power, as cotton is now the chief product of the country; a disastrous cattle plague has been an exceptional drain on her resources, and a very low Nile has already had an impoverishing effect. With all these causes of poverty, the Viceroy has nevertheless stood loyally to his engagements. He may have chafed at the narrowness of his administrative budget, and the irritating influence of a foreign control over his finances may have galled him as a Sovereign; but he has never shown any desire to go back from his word, although the war in Turkey presented a golden opportunity to every Ottoman vassal of placing imperial duties as an excuse for non-payment of European creditors.

An effort has been made to relieve the immediate necessities of the unpaid *employés*. It was time to do so, as many of them were literally close on starvation. A month's pay has been given to all whose salary is below £40 a month. Those whose pay exceeds that amount are supposed to be better able to wait for the general arrangement of affairs, which is promised in the spring. The pressing nature of the claims of the unpaid Civil servants has brought to a distinct issue a question which has been floating in people's minds for some time. The public creditors say their claim is paramount, that certain revenues were assigned to them, that these revenues cannot be diverted to any other object, and that all claims of an administrative character must be satisfied out of the funds set apart for administrative purposes. The *employés* reply that the administrative budget is insufficient to meet their claims which must take precedence of every other kind of debt. To this the creditors make rejoinder that the administrative budget would not be insufficient if the administrative expenditure were not extravagant, and they ask for economy on the part of the Government before there is any question of sequestration of their funds. Expenses at Stamboul, they say, are excessive. The Army Budget is extravagant; the Civil List is too liberal, and the point to many minor expenses as unnecessary. A million sterling, the amount of the Army Budget before the war, certainly seems large for the military needs of a country whose position in ordinary times guarantees her from war. The possession of one-fifth of the whole of the cultivated area of the country makes heavy payments towards the maintenance of the viceregal family seem hardly consistent with the impecunious condition of the country. But we must wait with patience for the report of the new Commission of Inquiry.—*Times*.

MANCHESTER ON INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In my last letter to you on this subject I dealt with the question of irrigation and the charges made against the Government of India for neglecting it by Mr. Bright and Sir Arthur Cotton. I wish now to say something on the general tone and temper of Mr. Bright's speech.

As regards the special subject of irrigation, he may condescend to be, as you put it, the mere mouthpiece of Sir Arthur Cotton, but his position as an English Statesman, who might, if he had so pleased, have been Secretary of State for India, gives his general views upon Indian subjects great importance, whatever may be their intrinsic value, especially when we recollect that he is one of the leaders of a great party. Let us see, then, what his views are.

Mr. Bright's view is that our power is founded on "ambition, crime, and conquest," which I take it means that ambition and conquest are crimes. We are to regulate our policy with a view to our departure from the country, and to try to win the praises of our sons by "trying to make amends for the original crime" of our fathers. The temper which dictated these expressions is seen in a string of sneers at all that has been and is being done in India, and at the men who have done and are doing it. England "passed through a great humiliation" at the Mutiny. Mr. Bright had tried for years to show that the praises awarded to the East India Company were undeserved, and he was right, for "when the Mutiny came there was nobody to say anything for the Company, and that famous old institution tumbled over at once, having not a friend or a single element of power left in it." The present rulers of the country, at home and abroad, are, to judge from his speech, deserving of [illegible] When a Governor-General is sent out he [illegible] whatever about the country and begins to read Mill, in order to get some elementary notions about it. He is not much better off when he gets to India. "Half-a-dozen gentlemen in Calcutta, and who spend, I believe, half the year at Simla" (a remark which, if it has any meaning at all, means, so idle and self-indulgent are they) are utterly incompetent to perform their task, which [illegible] "one-sixth of the population of the globe." "There never was anything in the world so monstrous." As for economy, every European in India is opposed to it, except the Governor-General; "they have all an interest in patronage, promotion, salaries, and ultimately pensions." The country is on the brink of bankruptcy. Those who direct the Government care nothing about any expenditure which has any other object than their own and their friends' advantage, or the military security. "Not one of these great personages"—*i.e.*, the principal official persons in England and India—"steps forward resolutely with intelligence, and force, and courage" to put a stop to famines. I do not know that I should do Mr. Bright much injustice by putting the result of all this, and more of the same sort, into a few words:—"Indian civilians,—Our fathers were robbers and we are receivers. Atone for their original crime as well as you can by bringing up the sons of the men whom our fathers plundered to replace you as soon as possible in the management of the property which our fathers stole."

It seems to me that Mr. Bright allows his philanthropy at times to make him cruelly unjust. Moreover, his hatred of military power, his fanaticism in favour of popular institutions, incapacitate him from doing justice to the Indian Empire or to the men who administer it. If our presence in the country at all is a continuation of a crime; if the systematic maintenance of that power by military force is essentially wicked, it seems, to me that nothing remains except the utterance of a mournful protest against the whole system and a declaration that all reform of it is hopeless. The process of reform implies some common ground with the institution which is to be reformed. This seemed to be Mr. Bright's own view when he refused to take the responsibility of being Secretary of State for India. He had a right to take that view, but then he ought in consistency to keep silence on the subject. It is difficult to feel respect for the conduct of a public man who utters strong opinions on great subjects, and will not act on them when he can. This consideration would destroy the value of the views of the fairest minded man who held Mr. Bright's opinions; but I cannot truly say that Mr. Bright's speech is that of a fair-minded opponent to a great institution. It appears to me to be the speech of one who heaps on what he hates reproaches which he assumes to be true without any sufficient evidence, and which are, in fact, utterly false.

Knowledge of Indian matters is not too common in England. Mr. Bright's speech implies that the class from which the Governor-General is usually appointed is specially ignorant, and his audience cheered and laughed at his account of the newly-appointed Viceroy reading Mill. How many of them had read Mill? How many of them could answer such questions as these—Into how many Provinces is India divided, and in which of them is Delhi included? What is the difference between a division and a district? What is the relation to each other of Hindustani, Hindi, and Urdu? What was the date and what the effect of the Treaty of Bassein? How many legislative bodies are there in India, how are they constituted, and what are their powers? What is the difference between the Indian Councils Act and the Act for the better Government of India? I should like to cross-examine a few of the noisiest of Mr. Bright's audience, or, indeed, Mr. Bright himself, upon some topics of the sort. I believe that if no one had been admitted to the meeting who could not point out on a map the positions of Jubbulpore, Agra, and Allahabad, the result would have given some sort of test of the real value as distinguished from the accidental force of English public opinion on Indian subjects. An ignorant laugh, or cheer, however, is a venial offence. I cannot say as much of grave misstatements recklessly made by men of the highest public standing; and I must say that Mr. Bright's speech gives me the impression that if he had accepted the office of Secretary of State, he might have done well to read Mill, or some other common book on the subject. As it is, I fear that he (to use his own expression about the Governor-General) "knows no more than the majority of his own class of society on the question." I have marked no less than 17 passages in his speech which show either great ignorance or great inaccuracy of expression, and I will quote six by way of specimens. I referred to some in my last letter.

1. Mr. Bright says, "We claim the ownership of all the land" in India.

This is the opposite of the truth. What the Government claims is a first charge upon the produce of the land, and in this they claim only what from time immemorial has been possessed by the ruling power in India, be it what it might. It has been one great object of the Government of India—from the days of Lord Cornwallis, at least—to protect and in some cases to create private property in land by limiting the Government demand upon it either in perpetuity or for long terms of years, and by ascertaining the rights of the different persons interested in it.

2. Mr. Bright says the population of India "is dumb before the power that has subjected it. It is never consulted upon any matter connected with its government."

I say that both by law and in practise the population of India enjoys as much freedom of speech and writing as the people of England, and more than is permitted in Ireland. It may, indeed, be doubted whether it is wise to allow native newspapers to excite their readers to expel the English from the country, and to tell them that if a native Prince does try to poison a British Resident, his conduct is natural at least, not to say laudable.

As to consulting the people upon matters relating to its government, I say that the first and most imperative duty of every district officer is to know his district and to keep his superiors informed about it, that in the course of discharging that duty he is continually consulting the people upon every sort of matter affecting their government. I also say, that whenever any law is to be made the regular course of business is to print it in the *Gazette*, to send copies of it through the district officers, to every part of the country which is likely to be affected by its operation, to order the district officers to see the leading natives in their district, explain to them the course proposed by the Government, and report their opinion on the subject. When those opinions are received they are printed, referred to a committee of the Legislative Council, and carefully scrutinized with the Bill to which they relate.

3. Mr. Bright, in enumerating recent famines, says—"In 1868-9 there was a great famine in Rajpoot" (a misprint or reporter's slip, no doubt, for Rajpootana) "and the surrounding districts. One hundred thousand square miles, or one-sixth of the whole area of the country, were more or less affected by this famine, and 1,250,000 persons are admitted by the Government estimates to have perished from hunger in that famine."

It is impossible not to ask in reading this whether Mr. Bright is aware that Rajpootana is a cluster of native States, and that the Government could have no more responsibility (if any one had any) for a famine in Rajpootana than for the late famine in Persia.

4. Mr. Bright says that no Governor-General in India for 10 or 15 years past "steps forward resolutely to put a stop to famine" by irrigation, and asks, "What are we to say of such a Government?" meaning a Government of which this can be affirmed.

I reply that, as I have proved in my last letter, Lord Mayo for several years together devoted a great part of his time and thoughts to so strong and resolute an effort in this direction that you are inclined to think I have proved that he did too much. As I write this *The Times* of the 28th inst. lies before me with an account of the measures proposed by the present Viceroy for providing a permanent insurance against famines.

5. Mr. Bright says, "We find we have now more troops in India than when there were no railways at all."

I take the following figures from the article *Army* in the new edition of the *Cyclopædia Brittannica*:—"In the year preceding the great Mutiny the Indian Army had reached its highest strength. Including the local and Irregular troops (about 100,000), the total strength amounted to 38,000 Europeans, with 276 field-guns, and 348,000 native troops with 248 field-guns"—in all 386,000 men and 524 field-guns. The total strength in 1873 was 66,336 Europeans, 123,671 natives—together 190,007 men and 406 guns. Instead, therefore, of having more troops in India than before the Mutiny, when there no railways, or hardly any, we had in 1873 only about four-sevenths of the number. I do not believe there has been much change since 1873.

6. Mr. Bright says of the native newspapers, that the Government officials look into them to see if they are saying anything unpleasant to the Government, anything that indicates sedition or discontent, but never for the purpose of being influenced by the judgment of the writers and editors.

The fact is that translations of every article of any sort of importance which appears in any native newspaper are periodically made for the use of the Government. They are circulated with other official papers to the members of the Government, and are read by them for the purpose of seeing what they say on all subjects. I have known numerous cases in which statements in native papers led to inquiry, and several in which they influenced legislation. One well-known instance of this is that the Fuller case was brought to the notice of the Government by an article in a native paper. To my own personal knowledge various sections in particular Acts were inserted in consequence of articles in native papers.

These six instances are enough to show that Mr. Bright has not that sort of knowledge of the subject which entitles him to sneer at the ignorance of others.

I pass now to his general recommendation as to the policy to be pursued. It is that "the Government of India should be divided into five or six separate and entirely independent Presidencies, so that by that means the Government of every district would be brought nearer to the people." By this means "you would bring the Government home to the poeple, and the Government would necessarily be much better able to teach all the people of each Presidency that they were becoming gradually, as generations passed on, the subjects and populations of that State. Thus, upon the withdrawal of the English from India "each one of those States would be able to sustain itself as a compact self-governing community."

This proposal, repeated after having been made 19 years ago, is, to my mind, a proof of a general ignorance of every condition of the whole problem of governing India, compared with which the particular misstatements I have referred to, however significant they may be, are unimportant. In the first place, the five or six compact "self-governing communities would be more administrative divisions, having no sort of internal organic unity. Mr. Bright himself suggests only that the course of generations the Governor and Council of each Province or State would teach the population to form a political unit. He does not propose to grant representative institutions to the people, but only to alter the relation in which their Governor and Council stand to other English officials. How would this bring the Government nearer to the people? Can Mr. Bright seriously suppose that if the Governor in Council of Madras, for instance, ceased to be in any way subordinate to the Viceroy, if he became a Viceroy on a smaller scale himself, the change would have the very smallest tendency, even after the lapse of any number of generations, to give the people of the Madras Presidency any distinctive national character, or any sense of national unity whatever? Many millions of them would be unaware of any change at all; for the change would alter, not their relation to those who to them are the Government, but the relation of the Governor, whom they know only by name, to the Viceroy, whom they hardly know by name. The relation of the Madras "Lord Sahib" to the "Burra Lord Sahib," or Viceroy, is as great a mystery to the [illegible] of Bellary or Madura as the relation of either to the Secretary of State in Council. Such a measure, however, would no doubt have an instant, a most powerful, and a most pernicious effect upon the Madras civilians. One of the great dangers and defects of Indian official life lies in the tendency which it has to engender miserable little cliques and narrow petty local distinctions between one class of officers [illegible] system or the Scinde system, the Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay way of looking at this or that, as lads in England do about the habits peculiar to Eton or Rugby, Oxford or Cambridge. Mr Bright's proposal would heighten this narrow and ignorant spirit indefinitely, while it would leave the temper and habits of the bulk of the population unaffected. This, however, is only one objection to this proposal. Mr. Bright probably does not propose that the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Richard Temple should be made Kings of Madras and Bombay, with hereditary succession. If not, they must be subject to the Secretary of State in Council. Let us work out that result. There are to be "five or six" (the "or" shows the crudity of the whole scheme) separate Indias, each with its own system, its own policy, its own wants, no one subject to any Indian central authority, but all subject to the Secretary of State. Will not the Secretary of State simply be a Viceroy in Downing-street in the place of the Viceroy in India? And will not the result of this be simply to substitute one centralized system for another, the new one acting under all the disadvantages which are involved in being in England instead of India? Take a single instance of what would or might happen. There is a famine in Madras and another in Bombay. Bengal is prosperous. The Governors of Madras and Bombay each want help from Bengal, but the Governor of Bengal has views of his own as to the way in which the other Governors are dealing with the question and does not care to help them. As matters stand, the Viceroy decides all such questions absolutely on the spot, and with every help that is to be had from local knowledge. Under Mr. Bright's scheme, nothing could be done till the Secretary of State had fought the matter out with every different Governor who had anything to say on the subject. Millions might die of famine before the matter was settled.

Again, how are these "five or 6 States" to be organized? Is each to have its separate revenue, its separate army and navy, its separate system of public works? If no, Mr. Bright's principle is given up. If yes, the expense will be ruinous and the waste and inefficiency incalculable; for one thing, how would each State borrow and who would lend to it? To take one glaring instance: Lower Bengal is, perhaps, the richest province in India. The Punjab is much poorer. In Lower Bengal a comparatively small military force is wanted. The Punjab is the guard-room of India. Is the Punjab to maintain an army which it cannot afford to protect Bengal? or is Bengal to contribute to an army which is always to be stationed in the Punjab? In the first case, where is the independence of the Punjab? In the second, where is the independence of Bengal? Again, who is to determine the policy of the different Anglo-Indian States to the different Native States? Are both Madras and Bombay to have Residents at Hyderabad, or only one, or neither? Each supposition, if thought out, would be found to involve a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole scheme. The truth is, that no one could ever have conceived Mr. Bright's scheme—if, indeed, it can be called a scheme—unless he had been (more or less wilfully) blind to the essential conditions of the problem before him. The problem is this,—How are a very small number of foreigners to govern a continent? The answer actually worked out by long experience is,—By the most exact discipline and subordination, resulting in perfect co-operation with each other. Mr. Bright's answer is,—By dividing them into five or six unconnected knots, each acting independently of the rest in a district of its own. Is it not obvious that the real feeling in Mr. Bright's own minds is that the whole undertaking is radically wrong and immoral, and that it ought to be organized with a view, not to its success, but to its failure? Wild as the scheme is, and really undeserving of serious discussion, let it never be forgotten that its author might have been Secretary of State for India, and that in that position he would have had little to prevent him from doing irreparable mischief, except, indeed, the advice and remonstrances of a Council which, characteristically enough, he considers "cumbrous and burdensome," and which, I hope, would in such a case have been so to some purpose. It is perhaps necessary to guard myself against being supposed to undervalue the importance of a measure which may be confounded with Mr. Bright's, and which is commonly called Lord Mayo's "decentralization" scheme. The object of this scheme, which has been in force for about six years, and is, I perceive, to be extended, is not to diminish in any degree the authority of the central Government, but to transfer to the local Governments part of its business. It is, in short, a change, and a highly important one, in the distribution of business, but it does not in the smallest degree affect the unity or the powers of the central authority, which it is Mr. Bright's main object to destroy. No one can doubt the expediency of breaking up the business, so as to leave to every one time to do his work, and so as to afford to every full scope for his energies; and his, I trust, will be recognized and carried out more and more as time goes on; but it is the very *articulus stantis aut cadentis imperii* that there should be one controlling head, to whom every one in India must be responsible.

And now I wish to say a few words, if you will allow me, on the way in which I look at the immense problem to which Mr. Bright has turned our attention. The differences between us are far too deep to be discussed in your columns. But I should like to indicate their nature. If I thought that our power in India had originated in crime and was maintained by brute force, it would have no interest for me. In that case I should turn my attention to other matters and leave a hopeless system to reach its natural end by its own road. I feel, however, that such a view is utterly false, and that we, the English nation, can hardly degrade ourselves more deeply than by repudiating the achievements of our ancestors, apologizing for acts of which we ought to feel as proud as the inheritors of great names and splendid titles must feel of the deeds by which they were won, and evading like cowards and sluggards the arduous responsibilities which have devolved upon us. I say, let us acknowledge them with pride. Let us grapple with them like men. That will enable our sons to praise us for something more manly than reviling our fathers. Let them praise us, not for atoning for the misdeeds, but for following the examples of Clive and Hastings, and the two Wellesleys, and Dalhousie and Canning, and Henry Lawrence and Havelock, and others whom I do not mention because they still live and because I have the honour to call some of them my friends. I deny that ambition and conquest are crimes; I say that ambition is the great incentive to every manly virtue, and that conquest is the process by which every great State in the world (the United States not excepted) has been built up. North America would be a hunting-ground for savages if the Puritans had not carried guns as well as Bibles, and the United States would be a memory of the past if the North, 13 years ago, had not conquered the South. I, for one, feel no shame when I think of that great competitive examination which lasted for just 100 years, and of which the first paper was set upon the field of Plassy, and the last (for the present) under the walls of Delhi and Lucknow.

Like Mr. Bright, I can speak of the East India Company as a "famous institution;" but, whether I think of its history or of its end, I am conscious of no humiliation, and I feel no disposition to sneer. It is true that 20 years ago that famous institution struck its colours. They had been displayed on many seas and on many fields of battle, and never more triumphantly than at the close of the Company's career. It is false that they were lowered under circumstances of humiliation, for the flag of England was hoisted in their place. It is false that "the Company tumbled over because it had no friend left," no life, no strength. It ceased to exist in the full pride of its strength, at the moment of his crowning triumph, by the hands, not of the mutineers who tried to throw it down, but of men who raised the Imperial Joint Stock Company to its proper place when they made it a permanent member of the Government of England. What difference is there between the institution over the fall of which Mr. Bright makes merry and the institution which has replaced it? Much the same sort of difference as there is between the Courts at Westminster as they were up to 1875 and the Supreme Court of Justice as it is now. Mr. Bright, no doubt, thought that he was pulling down a rotten institution. In fact, he was unconsciously building up an institution which had burst the mould in which it was cast. The corporation has gone, but the corporators remain. The same men continue to do the same things as of old in precisely the same spirit and under slightly different names. Any one who will study the series of Charter Acts passed in 1773, 1793, 1813, 1833, and 1853, may see for himself that the legislation of 1858 and 1861 was in substance only an administrive change in the direction of unity and simplicity, towards which every successive step manifestly tended. The Statute Book has not a syllable which indicates shame or repentance. [illegible] It was once possible to groan over the sins of the East India Company and to represent their history as something other than a part of the history of England. This is no longer possible. The Government of India is now, at all events, in form as well as in substance, a distinct, avowed part of the doings of the English nation. The institution is just as ambitious, just as much based upon conquest as it ever was; but if there is any crime in the matter, it is the crime of the nation at large and not that of a private company of merchants.

But was not the Mutiny a humiliation? Is it not humiliating for a Government to have to fight its own army? That depends on the further question. What did they fight about? To me the wonder is not that there was one mutiny, but that there was only one. What can be expected when an enormous conquest has to be made, protected, and guarded by an army of mercenaries? If we are too delicate-minded to be conquerors, let us give up our conquest and throw India back into interminable anarchy and bloodshed. If that seems at once cowardly and cruel let us hold on to our conquest and accept and discharge its responsibilities; but we can no more be conquerors without the incidents of conquest (one of which is the possibility of insurrection and mutiny) than we can eat omelet without breaking eggs.

But what, it will be said, is the prospect before us? Do you regard India simply as a Campus Martius in which Englishmen are to exercise the Military virtues which are not called into activity at home? Are we to look forward to nothing but a series of aimless wars and a constant repression of popular disturbances, fighting still and still destroying? If that is all, it may be a melancholy duty to stay where we are in order to keep off something worse; but is not such a state of things very nearly as bad as bad can be? Can any humane person look with greater pride or exultation on the machinery by which such a system is maintained than would be afforded by the view of an ingenious gallows or a well-contrived apparatus for flogging garroters? I should reply to such questions that I regard India and the task of the English in India in a very different light from this. The British Power in India is like a vast bridge over which an enormous multitude of human beings are passing, and will, I trust, for ages to come continue to pass, from a dreary land in which brute violence in its roughest form had worked its will for centuries—a land of cruel wars, ghastly superstitious, wasting plague and famine—on their way to a country of which, not being a prophet, I will not try to draw a picture, but which is at least orderly, peaceful, and industrious, and which, for aught we can know to the contrary, may be the cradle of changes comparable to those which have formed the imperishable legacy to mankind of the Roman Empire. The bridge was not built without desperate struggles and costly sacrifices. A mere handful of our countrymen guard the entrance to it and keep order among the crowd. If it should fall, woe to those who guard it, woe to those who are on it, woe to those who would lose with it all hopes of access to a better land. Strike away either of its piers and it will fall and what are they? One of its piers is military power; the other is justice, by which I mean a firm and constant determination on the part of the English to promote, impartially and by all lawful means, what they (the English) regard as the lasting good of the natives of India. Neither force nor justice will suffice by itself. Force without justice is the old scourge of India, wielded by a stronger hand than of old. Justice without force is a weak aspiration after an unattainable end. But so long as the masterful will, the stout heart, the active brain, the calm nerves, and the strong body which make up military force are directed to the object which I have defined as constituting justice, I should have no fear, for even if we fail after doing our best we fail with honour, and if we succeed we shall have performed the greatest feat of strength, skill, and courage in the whole history of the world. For my own part, I see no reason why we should fail. What remains to be done can hardly be more dangerous than what has been done already, though the difficulties and dangers to be dealt with are more refined and less tangible. It was, perhaps, an easier matter to win the victories of 1846 and 1857 than to deal with the questions of our own day. Still we must recollect who we are and whose work we inherit. The men are still living, and in the full force of their life, who did that which neither our sons nor our grandsons will care to forget; and, bearing in mind their exploits, I should not despair of dealing successfully, with the great questions as to the employment of Natives, the uncertainty and unsatisfactory character of the opium revenue, the extension of trade with due regard to the principles of political economy, and the prevention or mitigation of famine and pestilence without pauperizing the population.

As I see nothing chimerical in the end, so I see nothing monstrous in the means by which it is to be attained. It is easy to talk of "half-a-dozen officials" governing a sixth of the human race, under the direction of an ignorant Viceroy, subject to a not less ignorant Secretary of State, with his cumbrous and burdensome Council. It would be equally easy and about as just to talk of England itself as being governed by a sovereign who is a mere puppet, the strings of which are pulled first by a clumsy committee of politicians called the Cabinet, which has not even got any legal character or powers, and next by a popular assembly of 658 miscellaneous persons, who waste the greater part of whatever powers they may possess in squabbling among themselves. We all know that such a description of the Government of England would show nothing but ignorance and imprudence on the part of the describer. Mr. Bright's description of the Government of India and of the India Office in England is almost as unfair. The number of European officers is certainly small, but they are in as close contact with every class of the population in every part of the country as the agent of an Irish landlord is with his employers tenants. Their knowledge is collected, digested, and accumulated in a way of which it is impossible to give an adequate notion to any one who has not seen it. Their zeal and interest in the discharge of their duties are such that it gives me real pain to find Mr. Bright insinuating that their minds are set on personal objects. What pay they have, says Mr. Bright, and above all what pensions! Was any service ever paid so well? Was any money ever earned so well? And, after all, what is it? How many men are at this day walking about the streets in honourable poverty and forced idleness, and who are elbowed on one side as being his inferiors by every school-fellow moderately successful who stayed at home, and minded his own business while they were risking life and health, and foregoing home and happiness, to earn the sneers of Mr. Bright! Bishop Milman once said to me: "I think upon the whole that the district officers are the very best men I ever knew in my life;" and Bishop Milman was not a bad judge of what constitutes a good man, and was less disposed to praise at random than almost any man I have ever known.

From various sources, of which this is the most important, an amount of knowledge upon every conceivable subject relating to India is collected and methodized at head-quarters, which enables any man fit to be a Viceroy at all to inform himself upon the subject with which he has to deal with surprising rapidity; and, arduous and multifarious as the duties are which devolve upon him and his council, it must be remembered that they do not do the actual hard work of Government. Their function is to decide upon the questions which are proposed to them by their official subordinates who transact upon the spot, and in the vast majority of cases without appeal or complaint, the common routine of business. As for the manner in which the Viceroy and his Council do their share of the work I will only say that there are things which it is much easier for seven men to do than for 700, and that the direction of the Government of an Empire is one of them.

I have, I fear, occupied your space at almost intolerable length, but the subject is one on which I speak from the fullness of my heart. I have had the privilege of being a close spectator of one of the greatest sights in the world, and I cannot bear to see the work misrepresented, or those who do it undervalued.—I am, &c., J. F. STEPHEN.

4, Paper-buildings, Temple, Dec. 31.

Shopping.—The *Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register* says:—"A small, dapper, bilious-looking man rushed into a wholesale book-store on Court-avenue yesterday, and asked one of the clerks if they had a book entitled 'Reveries of a Bachelor.' The clerk, who was very obliging, began to look for the desired article, but could not find it. Then he went down in the basement—the bilious-looking man following him—and 'dove' down to the bottom of several boxes of books that had been laid by for want of a [illegible] the shelves, searched the drawers, but found it not. Then he went up to the second floor and resumed his search among more old books, unpacking several boxes and overturning a large quantity of goods. He was about to give up the search, and he told the man that he didn't believe the book was in the store. But the man said he wished he would find it if possible; so the clerk went up into the third storey and prowled around again for half-an-hour, and finally fished it up out of the dust in a little box, away off in one corner of the top row of shelves, after a search of over an hour. He brushed the dust from the cover, and said, 'Yes, here it is; you can have it for §1 25c.' 'Oh, I don't want to buy it' said the bilious looking man. 'Don't want to [illegible]' the clerk; 'why didn't you say so an hour ago? Why did you make me search so long for an article you don't want to buy? My time is valuable, and my employer expects me to put it to profitable use.' 'Well, you see,' quietly remarked the man, 'I made a bet with Jeff Crandall. He said I couldn't find the book in Des Moines, and I bet him §5 I could, and I have won the bet. That's all. Sorry to trouble you so much.' And the man wended his way downstairs again."

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"INDIAN AIR": S. Rose and Co. have always in stock a large assortment of Orchestrina Barrels, each containing 6 Indian Airs. Each Barrel	,, 60	0

"HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN": S. ROSE and Co. have at great expense prepared a number of Orchestrina Barrels with Tunes suitable for Church and School.

The List of the Tunes will be sent upon application.

S. ROSE AND Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

Mrs. MEDELEY'S
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT, 34, MEADOW STREET.

LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED FANCY HATS AND BONNETS IN GREAT VARIETY, SILKS, RIBBONS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, LACES, BABIES' HOODS, CLOAKS, SILK BUTTONS, &c.

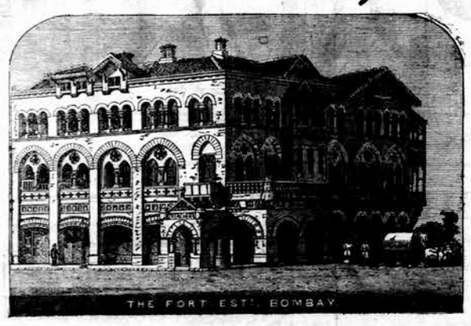
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS COMPRISING HAT AND BONNET FLOWERS WREATHS, FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR, BALL DRESSES, AND WEDDING WREATHS, GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST SELECTION AND THE MOST HANDSOME AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF FLOWERS EVER OFFERED TO THE LADIES OF BOMBAY.

N.B.—WEDDING, BALL, MOURNING AND UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

See Advertisement in Daily Issue.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY,



AND BRANCH AT POONA.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS LIMITED





ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA.	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:—38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management in conjunction with their Continental Agents have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess, &c., &c., of any other House in India "*dealing direct with the consumer*" and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, 15TH JANUARY 1878.

SHERRIES.	CASH PRICES PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ..... Rs.	46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry.....	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
CLARETS.		
ST. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	5 12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10 0	5 12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ..... Rs.	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine.....	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8
POMMARD.....	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE.....	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)....	27 0	...
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20 0	...

HOCKS.	CASH PRICES PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.....	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL).....	41 0	22 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL...	23 8	...
GEISSENHEIM (STILL).....	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM „	17 8	9 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.....	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.....	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ..	22 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
Do. do. **	31 8	...
Do. do. ***	33 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White .....per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ..... „	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from Green.. „	7 0	3 12
the Monastery .... Yellow.. „	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. „	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE..... „	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...
VERMOUTH ..... „	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. „	3 8	1 12
GINGER WINE.....per doz.	17 0	...
GINGER BRANDY ..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.... „	...	18 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS.....		
WINE BITTERS.....		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &C., AMERICAN ORGANS.

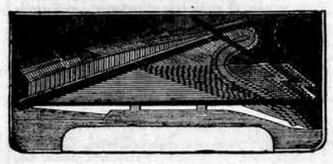
THE HARMONICHORD IRON FRAME GRAND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE

Is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a First Class instrument, in regard to TONE, TOUCH, and DURABILITY, and is guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of the *Climate of India*.

The Mode in which the Harmonichord Grand Square is Secured

Is partially represented in the accompanying Engraving.

TRADE MARK MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF MOZART.



TRADE MARK MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF MOZART.

In addition to the iron bars, and the plates and stays which are all cast in one piece there are numerous iron bolts which are driven vertically through the wood block, and the bolt ends are strongly secured underneath the instrument.

The strings are divided into two sets, and are placed obliquely—one set over the other; by this contrivance the TENSION or PULL of the string is distributed in opposing directions; and the value of this arrangement will be more apparent when it is stated, that in the Harmonichord Grand Square the aggregate PULL of the wires is equal to a weight of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS.

The importance of this perfect mode of constructing a PIANO cannot be over-rated, and can only be judged of by those who have resided in tropical climates.

All the various interior parts are secured with screws where it has been possible to employ them. It may be added under the "MODE OF SECURING," that the case is of SOLID MAHOGANY.

The Compass of the Harmonichord Grand Square Piano

Is SEVEN OCTAVES, A to A, and consequently all the newest compositions, and the fullest duet arrangements, can be performed on this Instrument.

The Touch

Answers to the most rapid repetition, and, from its extreme delicacy, the accompaniment to a song can be rendered as effectively as the passages of the brilliant Concerto.

A most important improvement in these Pianos is a new system of Damper which stops the vibration instantaneously, and as the lifting wire is behind the bridge the unpleasant jingling sound so common in Square Pianos is entirely obviated.

The under surface is formed of a bed of solid wood, by which the Instrument is protected from the ingress of insects and from the effects of damp.

EACH INSTRUMENT IS GUARANTEED,
AND IS PROVIDED WITH
A Strong Packing Case of Wood and Zinc Lined.
PRICE COMPLETE, DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY,
750 RUPEES CASH.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,

WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

Price, Rs. 450. NETT CASH.



Price, Rs. 450. NETT CASH.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes, from all parts of the country, that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey, in an advertisement, even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would therefore invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT, with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which renders the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame, and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood, and the bars are screwed on quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction, and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a Grand Piano, and the tone, throughout, is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS of 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the Mofussil.

THE PRICE, Rs. 450,

Places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS,

RAMPART ROW, FORT.

S. ROSE AND COMPANY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS & CHRISTY MINSTEL'S TROUPES.

Banjos

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete .....Rs.	25 0
Do. do. do., plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete	28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete.....	30 0
Do. do. do., brass hoop, in case complete.....	35 0
Do. do. do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make, in case complete.....	40 0
Do. do. do., inlaid wood, in case complete.....	50 0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo.....	9 8
Cheap Banjos, without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and	25 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	8 0
Banjo Strings, per set, Rs. 2-8 and	3 8

Flutes

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases ...	64 0
Flute in E-flat of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45 0
Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case ...	45 0
Cheaper Flutes, without cases, each Rs. 5, 10, 15 and	25 0

Piccolos

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat, or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box ...	20 0

Flageolet

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head, 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	25 0
Brass Whistles Arme each As. 8, As. 12, Re. 1 and	1 8

Nigger Bones

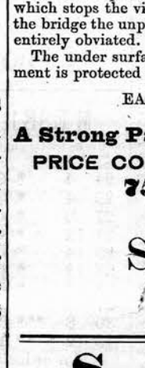
Per set	2 0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinett	2 0

Castagnets

Ebony, Box-wood, or Rosewood, per set	2 0

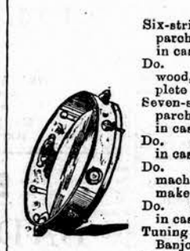
Triangles and Strikes

From	5 0



"The Christy Minstrel" Treble English Patent Concertina

In Rose-wood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, SPECIALLY MADE FOR S. ROSE & Co. each	65 0
Concertinas of a superior manufacture, Rs. 85, 100, and 120	0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18 and	20 0



Cornets

CORNETS FROM Rs. 35.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks complete. Price, in case	80 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 50, 65 and	75 0

Band Instruments of every description kept in stock.

Anglo-German Concertinas,

Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood lock box ..... Rs.	25
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, in Mahogany lock box „ „ 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany lock box	30 35
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany lock box	40
Rosewood „ 28 keys, in „ „ ...	45
Mahogany „ 30 keys, in „ „ ...	45

German Concertinas.

Rosewood Concertinas, 20 keys, in paper boxes, at.....	Rs. 5, 8, 10, and 15
Rosewood Concertinas, 20 keys (Organ toned and tremolo), in paper boxes	Rs. 15, 18, 20, and 25

A large selection of German Concertinas always kept in stock.



Violins

MODELS OF
Straduarius, Rs. 60. | Guernarius, Rs. 75.
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to 100.

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood case complete.

Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood case complete .....Rs.	150 0
Violin Strings, per set.	
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and ..... „	55 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and..... „	10 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin..... „	6 0

Tambourines

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter.....Rs.	6 0
Nine jingles, 12 inches ..... „	9 0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter.. „	12 0
Four jingles, 14 inches in diameter..... „	12 0
Tacked Parchment heads ..... „	3 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and..... „	1 8

The Pedal Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmonium,

Of Polished Blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, 2 foot blowers, 4 Octaves, 3 Stops, complete in Blackwood Travelling case. Size of Travelling case—length 2 feet 6 inches; width, 1 foot 5 inches; Depth, 1 foot 2 inches.

Net Cash, with order..... .....each Rs. 200

For beauty of tone this Instrument is unsurpassed

The Manual Serafina or Harmoniflute

The Harmoniflute is a rich-toned little Instrument, and can be played on the knee, or it can be placed on the table; its portability and its keeping in PERFECT TUNE AND IN GOOD ORDER are not the least of its recommendations, and it is specially suitable for accompanying the voice.

From Rs. 65 each. In case complete.

The Miniflute

These sweet-toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately-sized Flutina or Accordeon; they have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in case complete. From Rs. 45 each.



Flutinas

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rose-wood, best fittings, 19 Pearl keys and 2 stops.....Rs.	23 0

Accordeons

Rose-wood, 19 Pearl keys, 2 stops.....Rs.	18 0
Rose-wood 24 Pearl keys, 2 stops.....Rs.	20 0

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.

Richly polished blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, similar in appearance to a small Harmonium.
This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance music can be performed with beautiful effect.

No. 1	Height 31 inches,	Length 23½ inches,	Depth 14½ inches,	3 Octaves, 2 Stops with one barrel complete	Rs. 300
No. 2	Do. 34 inches,	do. 29½ inches,	do. 15½ inches,	3½ Octaves, 2 Stops with one barrel complete	„ 400
No. 3	Do. 44 inches,	do. 34½ inches,	do. 23 inches,	3½ Octaves, 8 Stops with one barrel complete	„ 600

Extra Barrels for No. 1..... „ 40
Do. No. 2 and 3 ..... „ 55

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Hindustani Airs, Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music. Harmonium Music suitable for the Orchestrina.

BARREL ORGANS, playing 4 tunes..... Rs. 25
Do do. 6 tunes..... „ 45
MUSICAL BOXES from..... Rs. 58 to „ 300

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.]

No. 9,036.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

87

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 3 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.......................„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, on SATURDAY, the 26th January 1878, at 4 p m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, on TUESDAY, the 29th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Pore Bander, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	January	23
EUROPA	2,277	424	February	16
ITALIA	2,245	424	March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	„	30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ....Rs. 400
To Liverpool.......................................„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

STEAM TO HAVRE.

THE First Class Steamer ZEAL, sailing about 5th February, has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passenger s. For terms apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJ E &Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Steamer STELVIO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th Jan.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	250	G. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *via* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage-Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.......................Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL...............................Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

THE GREATEST ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN OF THE DAY, WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen......Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 *as.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

Price Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS :

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Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
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G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
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Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
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Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
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PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

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Alphabetical index to names.
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Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
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Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Mercantile Directory—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Office Directory.
General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

To PATRICK BLAKE formerly of Ballinamona Waterford Ireland son of ANDREW BLAKE Esquire of Waterford Ireland and brother of ANDREW BLAKE late of Parramatta in the British Colony of New South Wales or if deceased to his Widow or Children if any their heirs executors or administrators respectively.

IN accordance with directions given by the Will of the abovenamed ANDREW BLAKE deceased the Executors thereof viz.: The Honorable JOHN BLAXLAND, VINCENT WANSTROCHT GIBLIN, and THOMAS CADELL, Esquires, of Sydney in the Colony aforesaid, have directed this advertisement to be published for the purpose of discovering the said PATRICK BLAKE, if still alive, or if dead, his Widow or Children or their representatives who have interests under the Will of the said ANDREW BLAKE, deceased.

ANY INFORMATION respecting the said PATRICK BLAKE his Widow or Children or their representatives, will be thankfully received by the undersigned.—Dated this First day of September, A.D. 1877.

ALLEN, BOWDEN & ALLEN,
Solicitors for the Estate of the late Andrew Blake,
124, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
LEATH AND ROSS'
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	„ 12 as.
TINCTURES	„ 12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

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D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned having been informed that their Trade-mark "Saccharo Chirettine" is being made use of by some dealers in connection with a preparation not manufactured by them, nor issuing from their Establishment, Notice is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN against any person found INFRINGING the said TRADE-MARK.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Sassoon House, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Beauties, cheap, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

HORSE.—One splendid Grey young Arab FOR SALE. Goes very well, and quiet in single and double Harness. Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

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FOR SALE, (very little used) a NORWICH DOG CART by Thorn, very stylish, the only one of its kind in India, with a set of single English Harness, nearly new. To be seen at SCOTT'S Stables, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, AUTOMATON, a High-bred ARAB, a thoroughly-broken charger. He is so gentle and has such good manners that he makes a perfect lady's horse. Apply to "W. I.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SCHOOLMASTER—married—for BOYS and GIRLS' SCHOOL up-country. Wife to assist in tuition. Salary Rs. 150 and free quarters. Apply Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—DR. BLANEY will deliver an ADDRESS at the Association Rooms, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, January 29th, at 8 p.m. Subject,—"The Training of European Youth in India for the business of Life." All are invited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

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CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NURSERY REQUISITES.

FEEDING BOTTLES
Of the latest and most improved construction.
INDIA RUBBER NIPPLES, NIPPLE SHIELDS,
IMPROVED BREAST RELIEVERS. GLASS NIPPLE SHELLS.
NURSERY LAMPS,
For heating food and giving light at the same time.
CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS. NURSING APRONS
TEETHING RINGS AND PADS.
GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR NECKLETS,
For Children Teething.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
STEEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS.
Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD.
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HARD'S FOOD. CALF'S FOOT JELLY.
BERMUDA AND INDIAN ARROWROOTS.
GELATINE AND RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.
CONDENSED MILK, SUGAR OF MILK, &c.
For other Dietetic Articles, see the Company's Provision and Store List.

PLAIN ÆRATED AND SODA WATERS,

Of the utmost purity and brilliancy.
LITHIA, POTASH, AND OTHER MEDICINAL WATERS.
QUININE TONIC WATER,
Unequalled for grateful and strengthening properties.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE,
Celebrated for freshness and delicious flavour.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with...	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i. e.* after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

Metalic Cups for Flasks Rs. 3 per doz., and per Half Flasks, Rs. 2 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

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Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

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BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened a LARGE SHIPMENT of the above in a variety of Materials and Textures.

	Rs.	a.
The Galatea Fancy Striped Linen Drill, Blue Linen Collar, Bound White Braid, suit	10	8
The Brighton Blue Fine Serge, White Russia Braided and Brass Buttons, suit	15	8
The Prince George Fancy Striped Drill, Braided, suit.	12	8
The Eton Fancy Striped Tweed, Bound Braid and Russia Tracing, suit	16	8
The Prince Frederick Black Velveteen, Bound Silk Braid, suit	23	0
The Hastings Dark Oxford Mixture, Bound Black Silk Braid, Russia Edging, suit	20	0
The Lorne Blue Venetian, very light texture, Bound Silk Braid, Trimmed with Silk Russia, suit	25	0
The Rink, very thin Light Grey, Handsomely Braided, suit	18	8
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The Harrow Light Fancy Striped Tweed, Braided Blue, suit	16	8
The Prince George Fine Blue Serge, Braided Blue, suit	13	8

CHILDREN'S SOCKS, SHOKINGS, HATS, GLOVES, COLLARS, ALL SIZES—A LARGE SELECTION.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

CLOSE AT 4 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
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Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
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Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
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Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats.........6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 CENT FOR CASH.

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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO REMITTERS.

EXCHANGE 1/10 PER RUPEE.

OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this LOAN will be received in India at the rate of 1/10 per Rupee.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Agents for Messrs. Bircham & Co.,
Solicitors for Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Bombay, 22nd January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF BENEDICT'S CHARMING OPERA,

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.

EILY..............................MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ....Rs. 3
Stalls ....„ 2
Back Seats.............................„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

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ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

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Bombay, 29th December 1877.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
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Bombay High Court Reports, viz. :—			
Vol. I., Parts I., II., III., sewn together	4	0	0
„ Part IV. with Index	2	0	0
Vol. II. „ I.	2	0	0
„ „ II.	2	0	0
„ „ III. without Index	1	8	0
„ „ III. with Index	3	0	0
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Index to Vol. IV.	1	0	0
Vol. V., Part I.	3	0	0
„ „ II.	3	0	0
„ „ III. with Index	2	0	0
Vol. VI., Part I.	3	0	0
„ „ II.	2	0	0
„ „ III.	2	0	0
Index to Vol. VI.	1	0	0
Vol. VII., Part I.	2	0	0
„ „ II.	3	0	0
„ „ III.	2	0	0
„ „ IV. with Index	2	0	0
Vol. VIII., Part I.	3	0	0
„ „ II.	3	0	0
„ „ III. with Index	4	0	0
Vol. IX., Part I.	3	0	0
„ „ II.	3	0	0
„ „ III. with Index	2	0	0
Vol. X., Part I.	4	0	0
Vol. „ „ II.	3	0	0
Index to Vol. X.	1	0	0
Vol. XI., Part I.	1	8	0
„ „ II.	2	0	0
„ „ III. with Index	2	0	0
Vol. XII., Part I.	3	0	0
„ „ II.	3	0	0
„ „ Appendix to	4	0	0
Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, each monthly Part	1	0	0
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Government—Selections from Records of, viz. :—			
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No. XLIII.—Memoirs by Commander James Felix Jones connected with Bagdad, &c.	5	0	0
No. CXXX.—Papers relative to the Introduction of Revised Rates of Assessment into parts of the Niphar and Chandvad Talookas	1	0	0
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Laughton (*G. A.*)—Sheet Maps of the Revenue Survey of the Island of Bombay, viz :—			
Sheets each at	3	0	0
Nos. 6, 7, 11, 15, 26, 27, 29, 32, 39, 40, 41, 44, 50, 51, 52, 62, 66, 69, to 95, 97, to 110, 115, 117, to 129, 131 to 142, 144 to 162, 172 to 183, 188 to 196, 201, 202, 203, 206.			
Sheets each at	2	8	0
Nos. 1 to 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 to 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 45 to 49, 53 to 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 111, 114, 116, 163, 164, 166, 167, 171, 184, 187, 197, 200, 204, 205, 212, 213.			
Sheet No. 8	2	0	0
Sheets each at	1	0	0
Nos. 36, 37, 112, 113, 165, 168, 169, 210, 211, 214, 215, 219.			
——Reduced Map of the Island of Bombay on the scale of 400 feet to an inch, in two parts	10	0	0
——Map of the Southern portion of the Island of Bombay, reduced scale, 800 feet to an inch	4	0	0
Nairne (*A. K.*)—The Konkan ; an Historical Sketch	0	8	0
Fairbank (*Rev. S. B.*)—A Popular List of the Birds found in the Maratha Country, with short Notes	0	4	0
Chaplin—Report exhibiting a view of the Fiscal and Judicial System of Administration introduced into the Conquered Country above the Ghauts	0	12	0
Loch—Historical Account of Poona, Satara, and Sholapore Collectorates	0	4	0
Official Correspondence on the System of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Bombay Presidency	1	0	0
Statistical Account of Cambay	0	6	0
Watson—History of Guzerat	0	8	0
Wilson—Aboriginal Tribes of the Bombay Presidency	0	8	0
Light (*R. E. H.*)—Map of the Island of Bombay, constructed on reductions from Col. Laughton's Map of 1872, with alterations up to July 1874. Scale 1,200 feet to an inch—in two separate sheets, unmounted	1	0	0
——The same Map mounted	2	0	0
Revenue Survey and Assessment Atlas of the Khandeish Collectorate	23	0	0
Buhler (*Dr. G.*)—Apastamba Dharmasutra. Edited with Translation and Notes. Part I.	1	0	0
—— Ditto ditto Part II.	1	0	0
Candy (*T.*)—English and Marathi Dictionary. Second edition, revised and enlarged	12	0	0
Müller (*Max*)—Rigveda, Sanhita Text. Price reduced from Rs. 12 to	6	0	0
—— Ditto Pada Text. Price reduced from Rs. 12 to	6	0	0
Muir (*J.*)—Original Sanskrit Text, Vol. IV.	5	4	0
Molesworth (*J. T.*)—Marathi and English Dictionary. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Price reduced to	24	0	0
Ranchhodabhai (*U.*)—Gujarati Translation of Forbes' Rasa Mala, Vol. I.	1	8	0
—— Ditto ditto Vol. II.	1	8	0
Tukaram—Abhangs, published by the Proprietors of the *Indu Prakash Press*, in 2 vols., with Life of Tukaram in English. Price reduced from Rs. 12 to	4	0	0
Buhler (*Dr. G.*)—Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts contained in the Private Libraries of Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kachh, and Khandesh, Fascicle I.	1	0	0
——Ditto ditto Fascicle II. (Poetry).	0	8	0
——Ditto ditto Fascicle III.	0	8	0
——Ditto ditto Fascicle IV.	0	8	0
——Report on the Sanskrit Manuscripts for 1874 75	0	4	0
Carter (*H. J.*)—Geological Papers on Western India, including Kutch, Sind, and the South-East of Arabia, with Atlas	2	0	0
Gadgil (*J. S.*)—Marathi Translation of West and Buhler's Digest of Hindu Law, Part I.	4	0	0
—— Ditto ditto Part II.	1	8	0
Kielhorn (*Dr. F.*)—Classified Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, Fascicle I.	0	11	0
Kothare (*G. D.*)—Gujarati Translation of West and Buhler's Digest of Hindu Law, Part I.	4	0	0
—— Ditto ditto Part II.	1	8	0
Moore—Indian Family Medicine. 2nd Edition	4	0	0
Royle (*Dr. Forbes*)—Fibrous Plants of India	4	0	0
——Culture and Commerce of Cotton in India	7	8	0
Steele (*A.*)—Law and Custom of Hindu Castes within the Deccan Provinces. New edition	10	0	0
Wilson (*H. H.*)—Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms	19	11	0
West and Buhler—Digest of Hindu Law Cases, Book II.	2	0	0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS ON THE ESPLANADE, CRUICKSHANK ROAD AND MARKET ROAD.

THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THIS THE WORLD'S GREATEST EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY EVENING, 28TH JAN., 1878.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock p.m., for the accommodation of Families and those living at a distance, when all CHILDREN under 12 years of age will be admitted at half-price.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.	a.
Private Boxes to seat 8	40	
Private Boxes to seat 4	20	0
Grand Stand, Dress Circle	5	0
Stalls	3	0
Parquet	2	0
Pit	1	0

The Box Office at the Circus will be open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. on SATURDAY next, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
EGNERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

A SET Double Harness, Plated, English ; a set Single Harness, Brass Mountings with spare Collar, Bits, &c. Price of the lot ....Rs. 75
A Gram-Crushing Machine .... „ 35
A very large Teak Harness Almirah in capital order..... „ 35
Apply to "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of surplus and other Stores in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, and the following days at 1 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a large quantity of surplus and other stores, consisting of shafts and propellers, old boilers, and galley ranges, brass, tubes, old iron, iron tanks, anchors, chains, old rope, empty casks and cases, sails, canvas, boats, blocks, planks crockeryware, furniture, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the purchasers will have to pay Custom duty (if any).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1878.

C. D. FLETCHER AND COMPANY
No. 9, MEADOW STREET.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 2 p.m., a large assortment of glassware, crockeryware, furniture, oleographs, perambulators, &c., &c.

C. D. FLETCHER & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder—

200 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished, and mahogany household furniture, rich crockery, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, &c , at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the bungalow, lately occupied by the late Mr. John Storrar in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, comprising rich star cut-glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer, and egg frames, bread basket, waiters, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished mahogany furniture, comprising drawing rooms, dining, pier, card, writing, wine, dressing, and washing tables, drawing room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, conversation reclining, and half back sofa couches, sideboard, hatstand, chiffoniers, teapoys, folding screen, wardrobe, chest of drawers, clothes press, iron bedstead and baba cots, hanging argand lamps, cheval and dressing glasses, sewing-machine, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, books, &c.

Now on view.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 3 p.m., the undermentioned valuable articles of presents to friends at home, the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising silver plates, salvers, muffineers, flower holders and lotas of the celebrated Cutch and Cashmere workmanship, Trichinopoly gold and silver bracelets, neck aces, lockets and brooches, Delhi made silver necklaces, bracelets, and bangles, gold and silk embroidered table and chair covers, Dacca dresses, Manilla, China and Japanese silk, satin dresses, Rampore chudders, rich Cashmere shawls, China silk cloak and shawl, Cashmere and Cabul dressing gowns, red chudders, Persian carpets, China chessmen, &c. Catalogues are ready and the goods are now view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings 10 lbs. 45 in.
10 cases white ground prints.
10 cases red ground prints.
5 cases dyed drills.
10 cases coloured sarees.
5 cases T. red sarees.

On account of the concerned.

1 case 7 English tin bathing tubs of various sizes and shapes.
40 Jappanned cash-boxes fitted with patent locks.
24 doz. Galvanized buckets 10 to 14 inches.
12 „ water jugs Nos. 1 to 4.
1 cask 21 dozen sets shoe brushes.
1 cask tin teapots and kettles.

By order of Gopall Govind and Dhurma Moolla and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Yacoob & Co.

250 cases kerosine oil.

By order of Ebram Hajee Haroon and on account and at risk of Fuckeer Mahomed Tyeb.

32 Pt. Flannel.

SALE OF LAW AND OTHER BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., the undermentioned new law books belonging to the estate of the late ANDREW LYON, Esq., C.S.

111 Copies Lyon's Annual Digest Vol. I.
18 „ Lyon's Law of India.
6 „ Lyon's guide to the law of India.

Also a few law books, the property of a solicitor.

Also a number of miscellaneous books in general literature, the property of another gentleman.

A list of these may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and the books are now on view.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable land at Bhillar near Panchgunny.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administration General to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable land belonging to the estate of the late Mr John Chesson.

A large piece of land situate at Bhillar near Panchgunny, Zilla Sattara, with a large number of coffee and other trees planted thereon, and with numerous springs in the centre and a cutcha built bungalow with outhouses. The whole contains by admeasurement 194 acres and 38 goontas, or thereabouts, and is assessed under survey Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, and 31, and is walled across to separate it from the villagers land. The annual assessment payable to Government is Rs. 46-12, and to local fund Rs. 2-14-10.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd February at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property of a gentleman.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, 965 square yards or thereabouts, together with the extensive building, godowns standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Cowasji Manockji Ashburner, and now to Cursetji Cowasjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Aspundiarji Pochkhanawalla, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Manockji Ashburner and now to Burjorji Rustomji Bottlewalla, and which said premises is now in the occupation of Mr. Latham, Barrister, Mr. Kirkpatrick Barrister, Mr. Framjee Ardaseer Dawur and others.

The stable with its ground forming the southern part of the property is sold to the said Nusserwanjee Aspundiarji Pochkhanawalla, and consequently it is not included in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1878.

[illegible] 1878.

[illegible] and to-day show [illegible] the war betwixt Russia and Turkey is rapidly approaching its final stage, and although there is a strong feeling that England will not be involved, the mere fact of the situation being so critical causes a great deal of uncertainty.

Consols yesterday receded from 95 3/8 to 95¼, while French Rentes rose from 109 to 104¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows a fall of ¼ in Fours and Fives-and-a-half and ½ in Fours-and-a-half.

The London General Produce Markets were unchanged, and the weekly quotations for Metals were likewise unaltered. Wheat was flat, and to arrive prices are given 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower, while Seeds are quoted 9d. per quarter lower in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 6d. ex Warehouse, 1s. 6d. to arrive and 1s. ex Warehouse in Calcutta Rapeseed, and 1s. per quarter lower in Bombay Linseed ex Warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool closed flat; estimated sales 8,000 bales. Spot quotations are reduced 1-16d. per lb. all round, and arrivals are called dull at the previous day's decline, Reuter now reporting G. F. Omra with the Fully, Fair clause March-April shipment, Canal, at 5¼d. per lb. a quotation which we gave yesterday. The American receipts and the imports into Liverpool alike continue large, and while this is the case, the course of prices can scarcely fail to be downwards irrespective of what politics may do.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents, a decline of ⅛, but April shipment remains at 11⅞ cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts....	27,000	13,000	21,000
Five day's do.	108,000	74,000	87,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,902,000	2,963,000	2,873,000

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £100,000, destination unknown, took place yesterday, but there is no change in the aspect of the London Money Market, the rate of discount on 3 months' sight Bank Bills being still 2 per cent.

At the weekly bidding for Council Drafts on India, which took place in London yesterday, £317,000 were offered, being the usual £265,000, and £52,000 left over from last week. The drawings were again in bills only, and the result gave £194,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8·51d. and £123,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8½d., tenders at the latter rate in both places receiving 24 per cent. of the amounts applied for. Practically, this shows a decline of ½d. per rupee as compared with last week, but it is no more than was expected from the tendency previously observable here, while at the same time it is a very practical comment on the policy of fixing a limit of 1s. 8⅝d. per rupee last week. Bar Silver since the allotments has receded to 53½d. to ⅝ per oz., or equivalent to bout 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a decidedly steadier feeling than might have been expected from the result of the Council drawings, and for a time it looked as if an advance was likely to be established. But later on the Banks again came out as buyers at yesterday's rates, and there is only one Bank naming an enhanced rate for drawing. The absence of demand for remittance enables a comparatively high level to be kept up for Bank Bills, but at the same time the extent of private paper offering is so small that there is no real strength in the market. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........1s. 8½d. to 9-16 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 8½d. to 15-16 „
Credits, 3 months' sight.....1s. 8¾d. „
Documents, 3 „ ....1s. 8 15-16d. „
Sovereigns each ....Rs. 11-9 „

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ⅛ to 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount:—

Government Paper remains quiet but very steady, sellers evincing no disposition to give way in price. Fours Rs. 94½ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 91½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

The Share Market continues dull with next to nothing doing. Bank Shares are all unchanged, as also are Press Companies. In Land Companies we quote a further decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas and Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. A recovery of Rs. 50 has taken place in Alexandra, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits, Rs. 5 in Colaba, Great Eastern, Hindustan, and Oriental, and Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills; while, on the other hand, there is a fall of Rs. 50 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Soondardass, Rs. 25 in Nicol Manufacturing Company, and Rs. 10 in Bombay United.

Cotton to-day has again shown great depression. Sellers have shown themselves most anxious to do business even at a further reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but except to cover small parcels for immediate shipment, buyers consistently hold aloof. We quote for February delivery—:

Good Bingunghaut..............	Rs. 210 per candy F. P.		
Do. Broach	„ 208	„	„
Do. Omra	„ 198	„	„
F. G. F. „	„ 192	„	„
G. F. „	„ 188	„	„

Seeds and Wheat continue very dull, but nominally unaltered.

Freights are very quiet, but there is no quotable change in rates to notice. By Steamer for Liverpool £1-13-9 to £1-15 continue the current quotations, and for other Ports there is no movement to notice.

Piece Goods continue quiet but steady, without appreciable change in prices.

Coals remain firm but unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	7C5
National Bank of India ...	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
[Ba]nk of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.* 4 p. s	760
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	775
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	242½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock........	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	287
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,790
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mill Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld...	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	11 p. ct	570
Vingorla Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The Barque Resolu, 533 tons, Captain P. M. Ozo, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Veravul, Jan. 23, with a general cargo.

The ship Oimara, 1,353 tons, Captain G. Simpson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 16,759 Indian maunds salt and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 301 deck passengers.

The s. s. Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, arrived in harbour on 23rd inst from Glasgow, Dec. 20, via Liverpool, Malta, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. David McWeir and family.

The s. s. Hamstead, 1,012 tons, Captain F. H. Periam arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, Dec. 19, via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Walter, Lieut. H. O. Selby, Mr. R. Batchelor, Mr. J. Sleaman, Mr. and Mrs. Narrayen Wiswanath, Store Sergt and Mrs. Clarke and 3 children, Sub. Condr. and Mrs. J. A. Abb and 4 children, Apothecary A. B. Rhoder, and Condr and Mrs. Dunsford and child, and 58 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Deccan, 2,156 tons, Captain D. Gaby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following cargo:—8 packages piecegoods, 50 packages beads, 3 cases gold thread, 11 boxes specie, 3 packages silk, 6 packages aloes, 1 box gold coins, 16 boxes silver, 16 packages gum, 7 packages cloves, 1 case wax, 1 package coffee, 22 cases saffron and many other packages of merchandise.

The ship Oriflame, 1,417 tons, Captain W. Carphey, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst, from Liverpool, Sept. 29, brought a cargo of 1,770 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain. She brought the following cargo:—1,183 bales piece-goods, 116 bales twist, 1,851 bundles and 55 bars iron, 3,022 bundles iron hoops, 10 anchors, 13 casks ironware, 51 packages copper, 256 tiles copper, 1 case brass, 2,221 plates spelter, 230 casks beer, 26 cases tobacco, 3 packages earthenware, 10 packages beef, 10 packages pork, 200 cases tinplates, 60 packages copperas, 28 packages soda, 100 kegs lead ore, 16 packages papers, 45 packages color, 333 packages wine and spirit, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Glasgow, Dec 20.
24	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Suez, Jan 11
	Helmsted (s)	Periam	Middlesbrough, Dec 19
	Akola (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Jan 21.
	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Veravul, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Annie Frost	Welburn	Guam.
	Umballa (s).........	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Oimara, Simpson, to Calcutta.
Barque Resolu, Azo, Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thessaly, to Liverpool.
Steamer Border Chieftain, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

19 Khedive (s) ....Stewart .... Southampton, Dec 13.
H Harrfager (s).......Heltberg ..... Bombay, Jan 7.
Saint Margaret ......Logie ....Liverpool, Sept 25.
Hindostan ....Peters.......... Cuddalore, Nov 1.
20 Erin's Gem ....Nab..............Liverpool, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19—Steamers Bengala, Scotra, Duke of Sutherland, City of London and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Barques Iride and St. George.
Jan. 20—Steamer Crusader.

PASSENGERS.

Per Khedive—Mr Apostolide, Miss Maseyk, Mrs Robinson and family, Mrs Harper, Lt S Wortley, Mr Wight, Dr and Mrs Prentis, Mr King, Miss Bagster, Mr Atkinson, Mr Baker, Mr Maurice, Mr Schalche, Mr Lynch, Mr Forbes, Mr Kurtz, Mr and Mrs Caithness, Mr Thomson and 2 Messrs Crake, Mr Richardson, Mr Penfold, Mr Curtis, Mr Brenschedt, Mr and Mrs Paige, Mr and Mrs Veile, Mr E Veile, Mr Sarattoni, Mr Brandon, Mr Platt, Mr Duncraft, Mr and Mrs Cadiz and 4 children, Lieut Christie, Lt Grimes, Mr Hinmers, Mrs Drury, Lt Worlledge, Mr Robertson, Mr Delahey, Mrs Cassidy, Mr Cherry, Mr Scott, Mr R Williams Mr and Mrs Leon.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Erin's Gem—Golden Sea in Lat 44 S, long 31-30 E, from Baltic to Melbourne.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
22 Ava (s) .... Calcutta.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
21 Almora (s).............. .... Calcutta.
Palmas .... London via Coast.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9 Arabia, ss, Dodero, from Genova.
9 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Southampton.
9 W H Atkinson, ss, Harland, from Bombay.
10 Ravenhill, ss, Badlington, from Calcutta.
11 Serapis, H M S, —, from Bombay.
11 Charles W Anderson, ss, Clark, from Calcutta.
11 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Holland.
12 Morglay, ss, Ward, from Colombo.
12 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbera.
12 Ava, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.
12 Hampton, ss, McMoutry, from Batavia.
12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Calcutta.
12 Persia, ss, Dodero, from Jeddah.
13 Golden Grove, ss, Smailes, from Calcutta.
13 Kingston, ss, Hutton, from Colombo.
13 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
15 Malabar, ss, Lairero, from Calcutta.
15 Coquet, ss, Grainger, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9 Arabia, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
9 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
10 Mathew Cay, ss, Clarke, to Galle.
10 W H Atkinson, ss, Harland, to Genova.
10 Ravenhill, ss, Badlington, to Hull.
11 Serapis, H M S, —, to Portsmouth.
11 Charles W Anderson, ss, Clark, to Dunde
12 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Batavia.
12 Morglay, ss, Ward, to London.
13 Ava, ss, Champenois, to China.
13 Hampton, ss, McMoutry, to Rotterdam.
13 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to London.
13 Persia, ss, Dodiro, to Bombay.
13 Golden Grove, ss, Smailes, to London.
14 Kingston, ss, Hutton, to Trieste.
14 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Venice.
15 Malabar, ss, Larero, to Genova.
15 Coquet, ss, Grainger, to Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Bombay.
Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 24.

From Liverpool.

Sheldon s—15 packages earthenware, Sumar Bhima and Co.
Trinacria s—10 cases provision, Peroshaw Pestonjee.
Moray s—5 packages glassware, Sumar Bhima and Co; 35 casks Salamoniac, Toolseedass Khimjee.

From London.

Atholl s—5 cases magenta colour, Tezpall Cuma.
Bokhara s—100 drums linseed oil, Haptoola Shaik Adum and Co.
Teheran s—7 casks hardware and 1 case cutlery, Eamal Abdool Rem—; 75 cases claret, P S Pacha.
Lamie Castle s—5 cases brandy, P S Pacha.
Lombardy s—4 cases black cochineal, Vustaram Tribhowandass.
Assam s—1 hogshead brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
St Mildred s—18 crates earthenware, Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Stelvio s—4 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 24.

For Liverpool.

Xantho s—3?0 cwts myroballams, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 377 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 88 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 108 cwts coir yarn, H Taleb Arbee; 64 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Bella s—204 cwts coir yarn, Luckmon Rekhoojee; 206 cwts myraballoms, Allarukhia Sazun; 225 cwts myrabollams, Gangjee Nurput; 635 cwts myrabollams and 3 chests cocum oil, Jaitha Purrotum; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 59 bales cotton waste, Tockersee Jewraj; 80 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 14 bales cotton, D Purshotum; 60 bales rags, Hemraz Ookerda; 103½ cwts linseed and 67 cwts turmeric, Verchund Hemraz; 1,000 cwts wheat, Shamjee Veerjee.

For London.

Teheran s—20¾ cwts soap stone, Forbes and Co; 10 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 13 bales hides, C S A Pullay and Co; 10 bales hides, Chand Mahamedally; 4 bales hides, S M Sewjee; 2 bales hides, Rujubally Alliraja; 18 bales hides, T M Munjee; 4 bales hides, H N Mahamed; 48 bales hides, Hassum Woomer; 4 bales skins, Allarukhi Nuthoo; 10 bales hides and bales skins, Dhurumsey Veljee; 15 bales hides, Heerjee Dharsee; 30¾ cwts benjamin, Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee; 15 bales hides, D M wje—; 500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 21 cases fishmaws, Rajun Ajoo; 7 cases fishmaws and 18 cases olibanum, G H J Momed.
Scotland s—1?6 cwts coir yarn and 116 cwts coir fibre, Hajee Talub Arbee.

For Havre.

Zeal s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Scotland s—723 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwts linseed, Burjorjee Nowrojee.

For Marseilles.

Lina s—90 cwts gingellyseed, Vinay and Co.
Whitburn s—3,053½ cwts teelseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s—4 tins castor oil, C Grondona.

For Suez.

Teheran s—12 baskets gambier, C M Misree.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·948
Temperature of the Air..	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	68·2
Dew Point	63·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·651
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).......	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	68·9
General Direction of wind.........E, N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNE NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	208.

HIGH COURT.—January 25.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

298-77—Jefferson and P—Jessajee Herringjee and others vs Canjee Bhangjee and other—R Skipsey.
204-76—Prescot and W—V Wassdeo vs P Jevandass and others Macfarlane and G—and Hearn C and L.
173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakhedas Lalchund and others v Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakedass Lalchund and others v Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
229-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakedass Lalchund and there vs Burjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlan and G.
237-77—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thacker Purmanandas Jeewandas—Macfarlane and G.
556-77—Macfarlane and G Thacker Purmanand s Jewandas vs Thucker Damodhur Ma howjee—Prescot and Winter.
698-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Russool Bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodiza and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For determination Sec. 38 and 39 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.

In the matter of Government and Luximon Sadasiv and others.
In person—J J Arbuthnot Petitioner.

Long Causes.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Part heard.
398-77—Craigie, L and O—Bai Nahani vs Purmanundass Jeewandass and others—Macfarlane and G, M Munshi and Muljee and Bomanjee.
660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luxmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshall—Prescot and W.
701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjebhoy Hormusjee Sett vs Ladha Nathu—Tyabjee and Sayani.
717-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Lewis A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson—Jefferson and Payne.
522-77—Jefferson and Payne—Nathoo Soonderjee and others vs Stephen W Anderson—A F Turner.
164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Lowdon vs Khatao Rowjee and others—T and Sayani and Muljee and B.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice Pinhey.)

Summary Suit.

8-78—Macfarlane and G—Hurgovundass Cooludass vs Memon Hajee Abdool and Co.

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Chandbee vs Oomer Vullud Mahomed &c.
In person—Abdool Satar Apajee &c vs Halimabai &c.

Long Causes.

680-77—In person—Nagardas Shewlal—vs Culliandas Shewlal In person.
709-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mullajee Saheb Syedina vs Hassumbhoy bin Syedina—Ardaseer and H.
627-77—Muljee and B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee—M. H. Khan.
411-77—Craigie Lynch and O—Hurrivallubdas Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..........................25th, 8h. 40·6m. p.m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr.	25	......	6 38	5 47	3 27 m 4 26 a	10 0 m 10 15 a
Sat.	26	......	6 38	5 48	4 10 m 4 50 a	10 53 m 11 26 a
Sun.	27	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 48	5 14 m 7 2 a	0 8 a ......
Mon.	28	......	6 38	5 49	6 37 m 8 35 a	0 58 m 1 23 a
Tues.	29	......	6 37	5 50	8 4 m 9 45 a	2 37 m 2 28 a
Wed.	30	......	6 37	5 50	9 12 m 10 31 a	3 45 m 3 36 a
Th.	31	English Mail expected..	6 36	5 51	10 5 m 11 7 a	4 33 m 4 20 a

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 22.

Farquharson, Col, 7th late Bengal Cavalry, from Morar.

January 23.

Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Baroda.

January 24.

Reid, Surg Major, Bengal M Dept, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—January 24.

Madden, Capt, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Worsan, Major General, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Quin, Capt, 1st Regt Madras N I, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Humfrey, Capt, Bombay Adjt 14th Regt N I, from leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

Military Department.

With reference to Government G O of the 16th August 1877, Lieut T Mayhew, R A, No 1 Mountain Battery, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave for six months, commencing from the date of his leaving India.

The following appointment is made:—Lieut and Local Captain A B Stopford, R A, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Captain O W Braine, exchanged into the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Medical Officers have been allowed to retire from the Service from the dates specified:—Surgeon-Major E F Wheatley, 1st March 1878. Deputy Surgeon-General E Mahaffy, M D, C B, 12th December 1877.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Permanent—Conductors M Corkery [Supernumerary, Head Overseer Gun Carriage Factory] and E McKenzie to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, Sub-Conductors G W Saunders [Supernumerary, Store-keeper Gun Powder Factory] and G Ives [Acting Conductor] to be Conductors; and Store Sergeant [Acting Sub-Conductor] J Fox to be Sub-Conductor, from the 12th Dec, in succession to Sutton, pensioned. Store Sergeant [Acting Sub-Conductor] J Allen to be Sub-Conductor from the 30th December 1877, vice Briscoe, deceased.

Temporary—Sub-Conductor J Lucas to be Acting Conductor, and Store Sergeant W Norry to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 1st Dec, to complete the establishment. Sub-Conductor J Allen to be Acting Conductor, and Store Sergeant A Stapleton to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 12th Dec in succession to Ives and Fox, promoted. Store Sergeant A Heapy to be Acting Sub Conductor from the 30th Dec, vice J Allen, promoted.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the appointment of Col H F Brooke, half-pay, late 199th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General in India to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.

The services of Lieut M H G Goldie, RE, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 20th March 1878.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made, to have effect from the 9th January 1878:—

Permanent—Deputy Assistant Commissaries M Corkery (Supernumerary Head Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory) and E McKenzie to be Assistant Commissaries; Conductor W McDonald to be Deputy Assistant Commissary; Sub-Conductor [Acting Conductor] J Toombs to be Conductor; and Store Sergeant [Acting Sub-Conductor] C W Salter to be Sub-Conductor, in succession to Forde, deceased.

Temporary—Sub-Conductor W Mace to be Acting Conductor and Store Sergeant C Yates to be Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Toombs and Salter, promoted.

The services of Captain E C Hart, R E, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 20th February 1878.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in March next: Major and Brevet Lieut-Col S W O Stevens, Cadre, 3rd Light Cavalry.

The privilege leave granted by Notification dated 28th November last, to the Rev J Higgins, Acting Chaplain of Deolali, is extended by fifteen days.

The Rev G Gothard, B A, having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 9th Jan 1878. Mr Gothard is appointed to act as Chaplain of Neemuch.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Azam Bapujee Mukund, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Madha, in the District of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Sholapur.

Mr W E Hart, BA, Barrister-at-Law, to be First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Madha, in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Waman Mahadeo Bodas to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Shirpur, in the Khandesh District.

Mr Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe to be substantive pro tem Second Class Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Murbad, in the Tanna District, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Murbad, in the Tanna District, but to continue as substantive pro tem Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Patas, in the Poona District, until further orders.

Khan Saheb Jamsetji Ardesar Dalal to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Viramgam, in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Chandulal Mathuradass Davalatjada to be substantive pro tem Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Surat until further orders.

Mr H J H Henderson, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

Rao Saheb Madhavrao Krishna Huligolkar to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Hubli, in the Dharwar District.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Pandurang Benziri to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Haveri, in the Dharwar District.

The following appointments are made, consequent upon the death of Mr H L Cameron, District Superintendent of Police, Kaladgi, and the return from furlough of Major F J Wise, District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee:—

Captain C D P Payne to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Kolaba District, and to act as Third Grade District Superintendent of Police until further orders.

Mr H Kennedy to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Kaladgi District, and to act as Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police until further orders.

Mr W B Prescott to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District, and to act as Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police until further orders.

Mr H J H Henderson, to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District.

Lieut T R M Macpherson to be First Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District, continuing to act as Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Dharwar District until further orders.

Mr H J Duggan to be Second Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Kurrachee District, continuing to act as Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpur District during Mr Henderson's absence, or until further orders.

Mr F B Yates to be Second Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District continuing to act as Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Tanna District until further orders.

Mr H G Gell to act as First Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District until further orders.

Azam Ganesh Sudashiv Thakare, Head Karkun of Taluka Alibag, in the District of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kolaba.

Mr G Pruitt to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat until further orders.

Azam Atmaram Raoji, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Chandor, in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Aderji Jivanji to act as District Deputy Collector at Surat.

Mr M D Mackenzie to be pro tem Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr H C Mules, promoted.

Mr A W Hughes, Cotton Inspector in Sind, was granted three months, privilege leave of absence, on medical certificate, from October 22nd 1877.

Mr Pandurang Daji Adhikari is confirmed as Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona, vice Mr Nagoba Sonoba, retired.

Mr T D Mackenzie to be Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, with effect from the date on which Mr James was confirmed as Post Master General, viz 21st Nov 1877.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the 5th January 1878, in succession to Mr J R Hatherly, who has proceeded on furlough:—Mr J Adams to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade. Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Sorabjee to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

The services of Captain E C Hart, R E, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 20th February 1878.

The services of Lieut M H G Goldie, R E, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 20th March 1878.

In supersession of Rule XI of the Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 13th July 1871, His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rule:—

"Substantive promotions to the Grade of Second Assistant Collector, as also officiating promotions to this as well as the Grade of First Assistant Collector, will, under ordinary circumstances be regulated according to the date of passing the higher Standard Departmental Examination. Passing the Departmental Examination, however, will not entitle to promotion any one whose conduct is not otherwise satisfactory. The names of officers holding the substantive appointments of First and Second Assistant Collectors will be printed in the Civil List in the order of their seniority in the service."

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 17.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that whenever, from any cause, the annual course of Musketry Instruction of a regiment is being proceeded with by only one company at a time, and there are not any parties of recruits also under instruction, the Assistant Instructor will continue to perform his usual regimental duty and not be required to attend any musketry drills or practices.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments:—

60th Rifles—Sub-Lieut A Davidson to be Lieut.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Major A R D Mackenzie, 2nd in Command to be Commandant, vice Colonel F C J Brownlow, transferred to the 7th Bengal Cavalry. Major B Cracroft, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Major A R D Mackenzie. Major G L K Hewett, Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, vice Major B Cracroft.

Surgeon Major R F Hutchinson, M D, to be officiating medical charge of the 13th N I during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major A M Verchere.

Convalescent Depots—Landour:—Major and Brevet Lieut Col T F Dixon, 39th Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Campbell.

Darjeeling—Major and, Brevet Lieut Col W H Ralston, 70th Regiment, to be Commandant, vice Muriel.

Pachmarhi—Captain (Local Major) K Whitehead, 40th Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Malet, deceased.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Engineers—Captain J H Crowdy to be Major from the 23rd Dec 1877.

34th Regt—Lieut T A H Lowe to be Captain, from the 25th July 1877.

100th Regt—Lieut H H Prior to be Captain, from the 1st March 1876. Lieut C V S Downes to be Captain, from the 10th June 1877.

Lieut Col A Seagrim, Deputy Judge Advocate on furlough, is transferred from the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle to the Meerut Rohilcund and Gwalior Circle.

Lieut Col J M Stewart, Deputy Judge Advocate, is posted to the Peshawar and Rawul Pindi Circle.

Major A W Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry, returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Jhelum for general duty.

Captain [Local Major] A G Wynen, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Gwalior district.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE PARADE of D COMPANY for GUARD of HONOUR THIS DAY is CANCELLED owing to the arrival of His Excellency the Governor having been POSTPONED.

By Order,
T. DUNNE,
Lieut. and Adjutant, B. V. R.

Bombay, January 25, 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MODY—TORR—On New Year's Day, in the Parish Church, Tavistock, by the Rev. D. P. Alford, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Tait, Vicar, M. H. Mody, second son of the late Hormusjee Pestonjee Mody, of 107, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay, to Isette Teresa, elder daughter of Henry Torr, Esq., of Tavistock, England.

PUNJAUB.

MARRIAGES.

COURTENAY—HOLMAN—January 15th, at Trinity Church, Murree, Punjab, by the Rev. W. O. Bromehead, Robert Courtenay, Bombay Civil Service, to Annie, eldest daughter of W. L. Holman, Esq., Murree.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GALL—January 22nd, at Allahabad, Isabelle Margaret Dora, the beloved wife of Lieutenant R R Gall, 5th Fusiliers.

QUINLAN—January 11th, at Cuttack, Eliza Harriet, the wife of the Rev A W R Quinlan, Bengal Chaplain.

WALLASTON—January 21st, at Allahabad, Elfrida, the wife of Neville James Wallaston, Esq., aged 59 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1878.

The semi-official announcement made at St. Petersburg, that the Russian army has no intention of seizing or even attacking Gallipoli unless the Turkish force stationed there provokes a collision, may, we think, be accepted as an indication, the first we have had, of the Emperor Alexander's wish to treat British interests with the most careful respect. It also shows that the Russians will probably be content not to attack Constantinople, as the closing of the Dardanelles is essential to the successful siege and conquest of that city. The advance of a force from Adrianople down the Maritza valley was an absolute military necessity, in order to interpose a force between Suleiman Pasha and the southern road to Constantinople, if he tried to move in that direction, but politically the Russians would seem to be satisfied with the advantages they have already gained. We may, therefore, now expect to hear that the armistice negotiations are proceeding, and to learn in the course of a day or two what the Russian conditions of peace really are. This result may perhaps in part be attributed to the courageous initiative taken by Queen Victoria. It will be odd if the calculations of Prince Bismarck, who enjoys the credit of being the real author of the war, should in the long run be upset because he omitted to take into account the personal character of a woman, that woman being the Queen of England who was supposed to reign but not to govern.

We understand that the enlightened policy which some months ago induced the Government of India to borrow money for short periods from natives of this country at six and seven per cent. per annum interest is likely to form the subject of an inquiry in the present session of Parliament. Though Indian topics notoriously fail, as a rule, to excite interest in Parliament, we think an exposure of this brilliant financial measure will probably bring down on the heads of those who conceived, those who perpetrated, and those who sanctioned it, the well-merited censure of a body of gentlemen who are supposed to be aware that two and two make four—a fact which we have sometimes been constrained to believe beyond the knowledge, or at least the recollection, of our rulers "here in India."

Charity ought to begin at home, according to the proverb, because, as a rule, it is most needed there. The advice, however, is frequently disregarded, and so far from looking in their immediate neighbourhood to discover circumstances in which charity would be a genuine good deed fitted to evoke the smiles of angels, there are singular people who prefer sending a portion of their abundance to attractive schemes of philanthropy in foreign countries. They do this partly because they love to follow in the wake of other people—to be in the fashion of charity as it were—or because they are densely ignorant of the poverty and suffering that exist close to their own threshhold. Within the past two years the people of England have been appealed to for charity on behalf of wounded Turks and starving Hindoos, and have contributed enormous sums towards the relief of these objects of pity. To be sure, they did so under the influence of strong excitement. Bulgarian atrocities were too much for some people to bear unaffectedly, and sensational telegrams, Lord Mayors' speeches, and the Queen's patronage were quite sufficient to excite a charitable furore in favour of the ryots of Madras. It would appear, however, that while the English people were thus responding to appeals on behalf of strangers, they had a great deal of unmitigated suffering in their own country. Our London correspondent mentions the melancholy case of the people of Wales, who are starving both from hunger and cold, and several of the London papers say that in South Wales, at all events, there is something closely resembling a famine. The *Globe*, after comparing the needs of Hindoos, Turks, destitute Bosnians, and invalid Russians, comes to the conclusion that at the present moment the saddest cry for help comes from Wales. The workpeople are everywhere in distress. Men, women, and children have no clothing wherewith to face the rigours of a Welsh winter, and for food they are glad to get raw turnips to assuage the pangs of hunger. The reason of this great distress is ascribed to the shutting up of large works because of the stagnation of trade. Over-production, the unsettled condition of business owing to the excited state of affairs on the Continent, strikes, and lock-outs, are all credited with being the cause of the Welsh famine. With the iron-trade, the coal-trade has suffered; for if furnaces are not required, neither is coal. Consequently, hundreds of coal-miners and their families have been discharged from employment, and the country that used to be full of smoking chimnies, the index of thriving industry, is now a scene of enforced idleness and misery. It is feared that the stagnation in the iron-trade will ere long communicate itself to other branches of industry—that Lancashire, the Black Country, and parts of the north of England will be added to the area of distress. If this should unfortunately prove to be the case, the charitable people of England will have enough to do to save their countrymen and countrywomen from consequences which are painful even to think of. We think it is unfortunate for the industrial classes who are now threatened with starvation in mid-winter—a season the rigours of which the Madras ryot cannot conceive—that attention was not called to their condition before appeals from Turkey and India had drained the purse of England's charity because much as we love foreigners we love our compatriots better. It is to be hoped, however, that England will now endeavour to do for her own people what she has done for strangers. If she can be charitable abroad, let her show that she can be charitable at home also. We would suggest to the General Relief Committee of Madras that they should pay some heed to the facts to which we have drawn attention, and if they have not already spent the whole of the half-million sterling which England sent them, they would be doing a graceful act by sending back the surplus for the relief of the people in Wales who are described to be in a pitiable condition alike from want of food and clothing. We observe that the *Globe* is already raising the question whether the State will not have to organise measures of relief, but as the "distress is so widespread, and "the area of misery so large that nothing short "of a national subscription list will provide "sufficient funds to meet the evil calamity," it calls upon the immediate assistance of private charity. The charity appealed for will be acceptable wherever it comes from, and now that the famine in Madras is practically at an end, the remittance back to England of several thousand pounds by the Relief Committee would be an exceedingly pleasing surprise as well as a very substantial assistance to the Welsh Famine Relief Fund.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief, in noticing the annual musketry returns of the Native Army under his command, and the trifle of improvement that is exhibited over the shooting of the last year, thanks the officers concerned—principally colonels, always field officers—for their "arduous" labours in the business, as well he may, seeing that the Madras wing commander is about the most heavily weighted officer of perhaps any army in the world. Sir Neville Chamberlain is a very courteous Knight and a very popular Commander-in-Chief; the only pity is that he is not in a position to announce to the Madras officers, together with a recognition of their musketry services, the appointment to each native regiment of a European musketry instructor—an officer Lord Salisbury has been "contemplating" in the spirit, though not in the flesh, for the last eighteen months or thereabouts. Because such an officer is sadly wanted in every one of the three Native Armies, but most urgently so in that of Madras, where the native officers are considered unequal to the responsibility of doing almost any trifling duty unless under the immediate supervision of a European officer. Whether this is a matter of tradition in the Madras Army, or whether the native officers are not trustworthy, we do not know; it is, however, a fact that the native officer who in action will probably be called upon to lead his company under fire is in time of peace considered untrustworthy to superintend its practice on the range—an anomaly which, we think, demands some inquiry into the fitness or unfitness of the Madras native officers for the positions they hold, and into their claim to the increased pay vouchsafed them by the Delhi Native Army Warrant of 1877.

The incapacity of the Madras native commissioned officers, supposed or real, must necessarily have the effect of throwing enormous labour on the few European officers usually present with a Madras regiment. As the rule, a wing commander in that part of India is a lieutenant-colonel of over six and twenty years' service. He is sometimes a major "officiating" *and on the half allowances of his appointment*, in which case he is an officer of *only* from 20 to 26 years' Indian service. His "charge of foot" is four full companies, for the perfect discipline and order of which he is held strictly responsible, as for his own perfect acquaintance with every duty belonging to the service, as courts-martial, drill, brigades, outposts, office work, dress, discipline, and what not; the whole, *exclusive* of musketry, which is a science in itself, demanding his constant and unremitting attention from the commencement of one year to the end of another. An officer to perform all this work in a thoroughly effective manner ought to have a Herculean constitution and no ordinary head. He should never know a day's illness, and he ought to have the vigour and activity of youth. But, as it happens, the wing commanders of Madras regiments are all men past their prime of life; many of them are a long way past it, and the duties they are called upon to fulfil,—so far as musketry is in question,—are much better suited to captains and lieutenants than to colonels and majors. To see the latter on foot, grey headed veterans, counting the shots on a target, and doing the duties that fall to the lot of a captain or subaltern in the British service, is a spectacle quite sufficient to convince any one of the bad organization into which the Madras Army has fallen; because any one who has studied military affairs can scarcely but be aware that distinctions of rank are a main prop of discipline, and that, when these are confused into an unmeaning agglomeration of grades, the service must suffer accordingly. Colonels acting the part of subalterns is, we take it, as injurious to the interests of a service, as subalterns acting the part of colonels; but the many field officers of the Madras Army have to be employed, failing the liberal pensions which would induce them to leave the service, and the consequence is the singular spectacle of an old officer of that army weighted with the duties which in the British service would be divided between four captains, four lieutenants, a musketry instructor and a good number of intelligent sergeants, not counting the major in command of the whole. Now, is this economy? We confess we do not think it is. If the British regiment wants all these officers—ten—to a half battalion, is it reasonable to suppose that a native regiment needs only one; or, if a wing subaltern is present, which is very far from being always the case—two. It seems to us that this new organization can only be defended when the native officers of a regiment are equal to all the duties that belong to captains and lieutenants; when they are able to command their companies, in short, in every situation imaginable; but, as we before remarked, in the Madras Army a native officer is never entrusted with even the command of a party firing blank ammunition, and his claim to the title of company commander is simply illusory. There is a great difference of opinion, we know, upon the subject of the capacity of native officers of the Madras Army for duties entailing personal responsibility. Some officers hold one opinion, others another, but as the experiment of trusting the Madras native officer thoroughly has never been tried in a systematic way, it is hopeless to attempt to arrive at any conclusion on the subject. Certainly, if these men are *not* worthy the responsibility of firing their companies on a range, their incapacity for such work does not promise well for their far greater responsibilities on active service. At any moment they might be required to assume charge of outposts in front of an enemy, and on their vigilance and trustworthiness there the safety of a whole army would depend; but how look for these excellent and soldierly qualities from them in war, if in peace they are accustomed and taught to shift all responsibility on to their wing commanders?

From what we have heard of the Madras Army, we should say the material was excellent; the organization perhaps not so much bad as deranged. It resembles no other organization in India. It is neither irregular, regular, "new," nor anything known to India at large. It is the outcome of the necessities that have arisen in Madras during the past twenty years, to make military matters smooth without resorting to radical changes with that object; and our notion is that the Madras Army has now no organization as such things are known to military men, but rather that it is in the chrysalis state between the grub and the butterfly. Some day in the future its glaring errors of organization will be removed, and it will be made—what it might easily be made—a very fine army, but stirring events will probably be necessary to arouse public interest in the matter, and in the meantime the Madras Army will be allowed to slide. But this too is a pity, because it is very evident that armies, costly as they always are, are never so costly as when they are not perfectly effective. It is better to have 10,000 men thoroughly efficient than 20,000 only dubiously so, and though the Madras Army is, we daresay, effective enough for mere garrison work, no one who glances over its army list, and the number, age, and rank of its officers written there, can say that it is all that it might be, or ought to be. This more especially when it is known that the native officers whose names appear in the list are mere dummies not to be entrusted with the most trifling responsibilities, as the firing of their companies, or the taking up of men under their ostensible command to the regimental commanding officer's orderly-room. In short, we may accept the Madras regiments as officered *only* by the six European officers with each of them, one half of whom are sure to be colonels, better suited to the command of brigades, or at least regiments, than companies; and if this is, in truth, the fact, it is passing strange that the Government of Lord Salisbury cannot or will not perceive the necessity of reform. It could not cost much to give each Madras native regiment a musketry instructor; it would cost nothing to insist upon the Madras native officers doing the proper duties for which they are appointed and paid, and it would be a positive saving to the State to give a liberal pension to many of the older field officers. The work of reform is not hard, but nothing is done on the principle, we suppose, of the Spaniards, *Quien sabe*, which means so much and says so little.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 4th JAN.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Deccan, Commander J. D. Gaby, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 4th January. She left Aden on the 17th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Venice.

Mr and Miss Walmesley, Mr and Mrs Turnbull, Mr Macbey, Mr E Deasy, Mr J M Harman, Mr and Mrs Underwood.

From Southampton.

Major Filgate, Mr C Wilkinson, Mr A F Watson, Mr Crombie, Mr S Digby.

From Brindisi.

Mr J E Anderson, Mr Koop, Mr G Robertson, Mr J H Thornton, Mr J J Sinclair, Mr E B Gordon, Mr W F Watson, Mr R Bold, Mr C L O'Brien, Mr and Mrs Bottier, Mr J W Grant, Mr H I P Thomson.

From Suez.

Mr W Smith, Mr A Manachi, Mr W Forrest, Mr W Q Rowett, Dr and Mrs Tuson, Mr Mavrogordato, Mr F G Johnson.

From Aden.

Capt J Frith, Mr and Mrs Amiot, Mr Nanabhoy, wife, & friend, Mr Ludha and two friends, Mr Khulfan Laduk and friend, Mr Baranjee Merwanjee.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The week which is now drawing to its close has been one of the utmost excitement and interest. More directly than at any period since the commencement of the conflict between Russia and Turkey has this country been brought face to face with the momentous question of peace or war. That issue is still undecided as I write; and no one knows what the morrow will bring forth. I will not enter into the region of prophecy: any predictions I might indulge in would be worthless by the time this letter arrives. Let me, then, confine myself to a narrative of what is now past. When last I wrote, a Cabinet Council was in session; and I but echoed the general impression when I suggested that the subject of discussion was the measures to be taken against Russia in defence of British interests—such as a series of threatening notes, the occupation of Gallipoli, &c. The papers of Saturday morning showed that a very different matter had been under discussion, and the whole world, beyond the immediate *entourage* of the Cabinet, was surprised by the announcement that England had consented to act as mediator between Turkey and Russia. A vast amount of ingenuity was expended in discussing the exact position and responsibility which our Government assumed by taking this step; and this discussion goes on at this moment with undiminished vigour. The reply of Russia was not long in arriving; and it amounted, as your readers know, to this, that, if Turkey wanted peace, she should apply herself and her application should be made to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. The refusal, blunt in substance, was in form conciliatory; and, indeed, it has been stated that its terms were partly drawn up by the hand of Lord Loftus. Then, the debate grew fierce in the press as to the light in which we should regard this refusal; and the discussion I have spoken of with regard to the meaning of our Ministry's action was renewed. On the one hand, it was contended that, by presenting Turkey's request, we took Turkey's side; and that, therefore, Russia's refusal was an insult to the English as well as to the Ottoman Government. On the other side, it was pointed out that our attitude in the matter had been most cautious and reserved; and that we had taken care not to depart one hair's-breadth from the simple *rôle* of the bearer of a request from one Power to another. If the request were rejected, that was a matter for Turkey but not for us. In the journalistic discussions which took place on this question a somewhat remarkable phenomenon was observed. While the *Daily Telegraph* screamed and yelled for war, the Tory press adopted a tone of moderation and reserve. "Notwithstanding the attempts dictated by divers motives," began the leading article of the Peterborough Court journal, on last Wednesday, "to lessen the gravity of the Russian answer to the advances of our Government, the fact remains that it is an insult to Great Britain." "We do not think," replied the *Globe* on the very same evening, "that any condemnation can be too severe for the fanatical party which is shrieking that England has been affronted by Russia." The *Standard* spoke with equal scorn "of the frenzied appeals for intervention and war on the absurd ground that this country has been insulted by the refusal of Russia." Even the alliance of a common cause which had for a moment silenced the bitter tongue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* broke down; and the utterances of the *Daily Telegraph* were characterised with something of the old bitterness as poor exaggerated stuff. Such was the situation on Wednesday morning; in the course of that day occurred a very important event, which seemed for the moment to completely clear the air. That event was the speech of Lord Carnarvon. You will know its general tone already. It amounted to this, that there was no reason whatever for intervention or war, and that we had not the slightest intention of bolstering up the Turkish Empire. In other words, it was but a re-echo of the speech made by Lord Derby in last December, with this obvious difference that the speech of the one was delivered before and that of the other after the fall of Plevna. This, indeed, was the chief and most important point of the Colonial Secretary's speech—that he declared the situation to be completely unchanged. In other words, he ranged himself on the side of those who saw nothing insulting to England in Russia's refusal to Turkey. I need not say that this address delivered at this particular time, and on the very day a Cabinet meeting was held, produced enormous effect. The stocks rose; the peace party was jubilant; and the advocates of war hid their faces. It was amusing, indeed, to watch the wriggles of the *Daily Telegraph*. Finding it could discover nothing in the speech of Lord Carnarvon to console it, or to favour its views even in the smallest degree, it attempted to "burke" the address, and, in a long article, mentioned the Colonial Secretary's name but once. The *Standard* and the *Globe*, on the contrary, expressed the deepest satisfaction; and wrote comments to the old air, "Did I not say so?" So affairs stood on Thursday; but Friday saw another and almost stranger transformation scene. Acting on what inspiration I know not, the papers friendly to the head of the Government discovered that Lord Carnarvon spoke his own opinions only. The journals which had forgotten the fact on Thursday, suddenly remembered on Friday that Lord Carnarvon had always been a member of the Salisbury or peace section of the Cabinet. The *Daily Telegraph*, which had passed over the Colonial Secretary in silence on Thursday, to-day burst forth into a characteristic philippic against him. The action of the *Standard* was still stranger. While it hailed the speech on Thursday as a confirmation of its own views, it to-day declares that the opinions of Lord Carnarvon are utterly untenable. More than this, it gives prominence to a letter, signed "One who knows," in which it is declared that the now memorable address was delivered before the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Wednesday; and that, therefore, it should be regarded as the expression of personal opinions, and not as an exposition of Ministerial policy. How can I—how can anybody—attempt to say what are the real intentions of the Government amid such *ambiguas voces*? Are these contradictions the prelude to a split in the Cabinet? Or are they intentional with a view of keeping both the hostile parties quiet—the war party to-day and the peace party to-morrow?

The Cabinet Council has been sitting almost *en permanence* this week; and it is rather surprising to find that it has not assembled to-day. Of course, the great subject of its discussions has been the refusal of Russia. I am told, however, that, in addition to this, it had before something like a definite idea of the terms of peace Russia is likely to put forward. I have good authority for saying that the Muscovite claims have turned out to be more moderate than was expected. I am told that the neutralisation of the Dardanelles is not even spoken of; and that not one word is said about the Turkish fleet. If this should turn out to be correct, I shall not be surprised to find that our Government will advise Turkey to apply for peace directly to the Russian authorities. Should this course be resolved on, the crisis in the Cabinet will probably pass away. The speech of Lord Carnarvon, and the circumstances which followed it, clearly show that the internal conflict had reached a very acute stage. I may mention in this place that the relations of Lord Derby and Lord Beaconsfield cannot be regarded as entirely amicable. I hear that the Premier, following a precedent set by Lord Palmerston, has been giving Mr. Layard instructions over the head of his Foreign Secretary. If this rumour be true, the terms on which the two Ministers stand to each other must have lost something of their former harmony. Finally, on these subjects, the Premier seems to have been checked in one of his pet projects. It was announced that the Queen would open Parliament in person, and this was taken to be intended as a proof of the Sovereign's personal favour to Lord Beaconsfield and his policy. Following upon the visit to Hughenden, such an act would have additional significance, and would almost amount to a demonstration. I hear, however, as I write, that the announcement is altogether false, and that the Legislature will be opened without royal pomp or circumstance.

I turn to a review of the military operations of the week. The winter has now set in with something like its usual severity, and the results have been extremely serious, to the Russians. The Danube has been filled with floating ice; one bridge has been torn away, and the others have been removed to escape a similar fate. Thus, communications between Roumania and Bulgaria have been completely interrupted, and there seems at the present moment no prospect whatever of their being restored. The Russian blunders in their arrangements with regard to this portion of their operations have been almost incredibly great. They have allowed difficulties, that must have been foreseen, to come upon them without making even an attempt to prepare for them; and kismet would really seem to be as much an article of Muscovite as of Mussulman belief. Thus, iron pontoons, with ice cutters and chain cables, were on the ground at Simnitza and ought to have been substituted for the lighter pontoons long ago. But, although there has been a delay of nearly a month in the arrival of the winter storm this year, the work has remained undone; and now the ice is upon them, and it is too late to begin. Further, the Russian authorities could have defied the weather, as a military critic in the *Times* points out, if they had constructed one or two ferry boats like those used on the Hudson and East Rivers in New York. These vessels could have transported twenty waggons and 2,000 men each; they could have broken through any ice that ever formed on the river; and their passage from one side to the other would not have occupied more than five minutes. Some steam launches, it is true, have been placed on the river, but they are too small to carry horses and waggons, and will probably not be able to drag after them rafts capable of transporting heavy material through the floating ice. In another way, too, have the Russians displayed a lamentable want of precaution. At first the reports seemed exaggerated, but there can now be no doubt that the Turkish prisoners died like flies on their road from Plevna to Roumania. Although the Russians had thousands of empty carts at their disposal, convoys were unaccompanied by any vehicle to pick up those who fell by the wayside unable to proceed further. These hapless wretches had, of course, to be left behind, and were frozen to death. This result was not, of course, planned with deliberate cruelty by the Russian authorities; it simply came from the same neglect and stupidity which have inflicted almost as great sufferings on the Russian soldiers themselves. As to active operations, the interest has been concentrated on the advance of General Gourko on Sofia through the Etropol Balkans. This operation seems to have been one of the most remarkable on record. The weather in the first place was terrible, and would have made difficult a march across the easiest country. But the Russians had to pass over paths which had never before been crossed by wheels, and sometimes the way led over ledges of hard flinty rocks full of seams and fissures. Three caissons at one point fell over a precipice and were lost, and the men were in continual danger of sharing this fate. On the 31st, Gourko had a severe engagement with the Turks at Tashkesen, a place about twenty-five miles from Sofia. The conflict lasted until six in the evening, and, although the Russians ultimately succeeded, their victory cost them 700 men. They now claim to have in their possession all the fortified positions in the vicinity of Sofia, and, so far as we can see, the fall of that place seems close at hand. The Turks on their part appear to be falling back on the Ichtiman, or second line of defence on the Balkans. From the east of Bulgaria, the only news we have is that a reconnaissance by the Cesarewitch has discovered the presence of the Turks at several points, from which they were supposed to have withdrawn. The capture of Pirot by the Servians and the victory of Gourko at Tashkesen have isolated Nisch. On the Drina the troops of Prince Milan and of the Sultan seem to have postponed operations by mutual consent. From Asia the news is somewhat contradictory, so far at least as Mukhtar Pasha is concerned. There was a report that he had succeeded in arriving at Baibart with four thousand men, and that he was there organising resistance to the Russians. The latest statement, however, with regard to him is that he has arrived in Constantinople. Meantime, the Russians have approached so near to Erzeroum that a portion of their cavalry has been shelled from the ramparts. The inhabitants seem to be thoroughly alarmed, and are calling on "Allah" for aid. On the second of this month the sacred standard of Khalil Ameer, which had been sent to the Armenian capital from Constantinople, was carried in solemn procession through the town, and then deposited in the Azizieh Fort. Ismail Pasha, the successor of Mukhtar, is said to be determined on fighting to the last. By the time you receive this letter, you will probably know what all these prayers, processions, and resolves have come to.

There are several other subjects on which I would wish to say something; but I do not know that space will permit me to touch them all. First, there is what is now known as the "Limoges incident." This affair, arising in a provincial barrack room so far back as the 13th December last, still excites vehement discussion in the Paris papers. On that day, it appears, General Bressolles called together the officers of the 14th Regiment to give them some instructions. These instructions one of the officers, Major Labordere, declared to be illegal and offered to resign his position in the army. The sequel of the affair, so far as it has gone at present, is that General Bressolles has been removed from his command and Major Labordere has been cashiered. But the public has yet been told nothing as to the nature of these instructions which General Bressolles gave and Major Labordere refused to obey. Everybody knows that a *coup d' état* was spoken of freely enough in those days when the struggle between Marshal MacMahon and the Assembly had reached an almost desperate pass. Was the affair at Limoges but one incident in a vast conspiracy against the Constitution? Did the Marshal and his advisers prepare in the December of 1877 a catastrophe like that of Napoleon and his advisers in the December of 1851? and were these plans only abandoned when they were found to be hopeless? These are the questions to which the republican journals are angrily demanding an answer in every one of their issues. But the Government will not satisfy these interrogators, and up to the present have done nothing beyond publishing an "explanation," which makes things a little more obscure than before. Speaking of French affairs, I may just say a word with regard to the visit of M. Gambetta to Italy. The professed object, of course, is to seek recreation from change of scene; but people will have it that the French Tribune has not been seeing the Italian King and the Italian Prime Minister for nothing. The simultaneous victory of the Liberal party in France and Italy has given a certain appropriateness to the visit of M. Gambetta, and has obtained for him in several towns in Italy a reception of almost royal proportions.

The ex-Queen of Spain has been indulging during the week in a series of vagaries which have excited widespread indignation in Spain and rather contemptuous laughter elsewhere. Finding that Don Carlos was in Paris, nothing less would satisfy her fallen Majesty than to pay the Pretender a visit, and, generally, to hob-and-nob with him. The Spanish Government were justly shocked and alarmed at this *approchement* between the sovereign's mother and the miserable Pretender, who has inflicted such terrible losses on Spain, and demanded the expulsion of Don Carlos. The French authorities at once complied with the request. The ex-Queen has added to her offence by writing a letter to the *Figaro*, in which she warmly defends her conduct and speaks of Don Carlos as if he were a loved relation from whom she had never been estranged. People naturally conclude that all these endearments mean something more than the mere caprice of a woman; and the general impression is that Holy Church is not altogether innocent in the matter. The ex-Queen is, we know, deeply incensed by her son's resolve to marry the Princess Mercedes; for, of all the beings in the world, the Duke de Montpensier, the father of the Princess, is probably the most hateful to Her Majesty. Her animosity is partially shared by the Ultramontanes, who have no love for a Prince of the Liberal House of Orleans. Have not the clerical wire-pullers endeavoured to put the ex-Queen's dissatisfaction to some profit? Of course, she could not be got to conspire against her son; but might she not lend herself to intrigues which would warn the King from following the counsels of Liberal advisers?

Indian subjects have filled a considerable space in the London papers, especially in the *Times*, since last I wrote. The correspondent of that journal has sent full details with regard to Sir John Strachey's Budget, and already the discussion is hot and furious upon his proposals. Sir George Campbell has written a letter denouncing in the strongest terms the tax upon salt and upon trades. I will not follow him into his arguments, as this subject will have probably been treated in your own columns. The cry of Sir George has been taken up by the *Echo* and some other radical organs, and I have reason to believe that Sir John Strachey's proposals will be subjected to some very severe criticism in the course of the coming Session. The *Times* of Thursday contained an article, some three columns long, on the affairs of the Punjaub and Scinde; and, finally, Sir Charles Trevelyan has a letter to-day on Indian famines and the means of meeting them.

The mention of the word famine naturally brings me on to an allusion to the state of things at present existing in South Wales. The sufferings which the shortness of work for the last three years have produced in that country are really appalling. Many women and children are content to live on a turnip a day; and that they eat raw, because it will thus more effectually appease their hunger; while the men dine off a single slice of bread with an occasional herring, by way of a treat of course. Everything possible in the shape of furniture or clothes has been pawned; so that it is no uncommon sight to see a woman in wet or frosty weather without boots and in a thin dress. It is to be hoped that English charity, which has done so much elsewhere, will not leave unrelieved this terrible misery at our own doors.

LOSS OF AN AFRICAN EXPLORING PARTY.

Great anxiety exists at Zanzibar at the continued absence of Captain Elton, Her Majesty's Consul, Dr. Steward, the Hon. G. Dawnay, and several members of the former Livingstone exploring expedition, who had started seven weeks previously in a small steamer for a cruise on Lake Nyassa, intending to be absent twelve days. It was considered certain that they would not have voluntarily exceeded that time, and it was feared that they might have been attacked by some hostile tribe or capsized by one of the squalls often experienced on the lake.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RAPID ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Latest advices state, that the Russians have already arrived at Keshan, situated about 30 miles from the port of Enos and the same distance in a straight line due north of Gallipoli, which place it is expected they will reach on Saturday next.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, starts from Kerzanlik to-morrow for Adrianople.

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The Saint Petersburg semi-official journals state, that the relations between England and Russia are improved.

PETITION OF TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

A petition drawn up by the Turkish Parliament has been presented to the Sultan, urging him to hasten the conclusion of peace with Russia, but at the same time stating that if the conditions to be imposed are exorbitant, that the Parliament is resolved to continue the war to the last extremity.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The marriage of the King of Spain (Alfonso XII.) to the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, was celebrated yesterday in the Basilica of Atocha at Madrid with great pomp.

THE ADVANCE ON GALLIPOLI DENIED.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 24.

The news of the Russian advance on Gallipoli is semi-officially denied here to-day. A further semi-official statement on the same subject adds that the Russians do not intend occupying or attacking Gallipoli unless the Turkish regular army concentrated there threatens the Russian flank.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, with the outward English Mails of the 11th Jan., left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Bombay, and the Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollers .... 5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight... 1s. 8 9/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.......... 81¾
4½ per cent. do. 81¾
5½ per cent. do. 89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account 95½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 109½
Bar Silver .... 53¾ to ⅞
About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank England, destination unknown.
Arrivals—Menzaleh, Cydonia, Lombard, Milton, Alabama and Ettore.
Departures.—Agnes, Alverton and Castor.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8¼d. to 9-16 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8½d. to 15-16 „
Credits, 3 „ ......1s. 8¼d. „
Documents, 3 „ ......1s. 8 15-16d. „
Sovereigns each ....Rs. 11-9.

EXPECTED CLOSE OF THE FRONTIER WAR.

WE learn by telegraph, that a Jowaki deputation, headed by Bhabri and Zal Beg, sued for peace on the 23rd inst. Sir Richard Pollock is in Kohat; negotiations therefore are postponed.

Major Rice's wound is progressing favourably, and he is now removed to Kohat.

Another telegram from the Expedition dated the 23rd inst. states, that the remaining towers of Jammu were blown up by Colonel Buchanan's force yesterday, after which it moved to Turki. It will move through the Kohat Pass to Shergasha to-morrow, 24th; all well. The Jowaki Jirgha is expected to reach Camp to-day. A later telegram dated 23rd 6 p.m., states that the Jowaki Jirgha, numbering sixty, reached Camp this afternoon. The Commissioner of Kohat and General Keyes proceed from Kohat to Camp on the 24th to receive them.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

NEWS has been received that this expedition is now at an end. Mozema has paid the fines imposed, both in money and guns, and has also restored the plundered rifles and mails. Submission is complete. Mr. Carnegy is reported better.

A COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE FOR NATIVES.

WE hear that a scheme has been sketched, and is now under the consideration of the Government of India, for the constitution of a Native Civil Service very much on the lines laid down by His Excellency the Viceroy last year in his speeches at the Imperial Assemblage and at the Convocation of the Calcutta University. We understand it proposes that a certain percentage of the posts now held by the Covenanted Civil Service as well as a certain number of important posts hitherto Uncovenanted shall be reserved for the new service, the status of which shall be assimilated to that of the present Covenanted Civil Service of India.

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

A TELEGRAM from Madras states that the approximate decrease on Famine Relief is 22,000, and that there are now remaining about 350,000 persons in receipt of relief charity. Prices are slightly inclined to rise, but the imports into Madras are increasing.

WE hear that the telegraphic account transmitted by Reuter of the Secretary of State's despatch on the administration of the frontier gives a very inaccurate impression of the tenor of the despatch, which, we understand, will shortly be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Calcutta for Bombay on Tuesday last, and we had authority for announcing, as we did yesterday, that he would arrive here this morning. He has, however, halted somewhere on the road, or perhaps made a diversion into Khandeish—nobody seems to know exactly.

THE *Pioneer* :—A despatch has been received from the India Office approving of the Government of India's recommendations with regard to increased and accelerated pensions for officers of the native army; and we believe that orders on the subject will be issued almost immediately. Commanding officers will be gratified to learn that a question so largely affecting the efficiency of their regiments is at last on the eve of being disposed of.

CALCUTTA may now rejoice at being within twenty-four hours' railway journey of a sanitarium which will in the hot season no doubt be much availed of and duly appreciated. The Northern Bengal State Railway was formally opened on Friday last by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and now Darjeeling is brought within an easy distance from the metropolis. A considerable expansion of trade with Calcutta is looked for by the opening of this line, and the hill station at its terminus will no doubt become a favourite resort for invalids and holiday-seekers on that side of India.

THE Diocese of Lahore is to include Scinde as well as the whole Province of the Punjab, and the Bishop is empowered to constitute two Archdeaconries and to appoint Archdeacons thereto. The limits of the dioceses, however, may be varied from time to time.

LADY HAINES was to have left Calcutta for England by the Peshawur yesterday, Colonel More and Captain Gough, A.D.C., accompanying her as far as Ceylon.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE leaves Calcutta for Madras by rail on 24th or 25th inst.

WE have good reason to believe, says the *Athenæum*, that there is no foundation for the assumption that in consequence of his election as master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Sir H. Maine will leave the Indian Council. The duties of the Master of Trinity Hall are quite compatible with residence in London during the greater part of the year, and with the discharge of all the functions of a Member of the Indian Council.

THE Indian Famine Fund raised at the Mansion House has reached the splendid total of 500,000*l.* sterling, or reckoning it in Indian currency, over five and a half million rupees. The fund was opened on Aug. 15 last, when, at the request of the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras, the then Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White) made a public appeal for help. The donation of the Prime Minister came by the first following post, and those of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales the same week. Since then over 16,000 separate donations have been paid in at the Mansion House, besides many more remitted direct to the bankers. The fund was distinct from those collected at Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Bradford, which were kept purposely quite apart, and sent to India. Dublin, however, contributed 13,000*l.* to the Mansion House Fund, and a large number of other cities and towns throughout the kingdom and in the colonies also sent their donations through the Lord Mayor. It is still not the case, as has been asserted, that the greater portion of the money received was obtained by the action of provincial organisations, for the bulk of the collection was contributed by private donors, by bankers and merchants in the City, and through church and chapel offertories. The largest sum received in any one day at the Mansion House was 13,000*l.* In the box outside the Lord Mayor's residence over 1,000*l.* was contributed in coin by passers-by in the space of six weeks. At present 475,000*l.*, or over 5,000,000 rs., had been remitted to India by the end of last year; but a further large remittance was to be made at the next meeting of the committee. On Jan. 1, 8,500*l.*, including 6,000*l.* previously advised, was received through the Mayor of Sydney as an instalment of the contributions in New South Wales; and 200*l.* also came from New Plymouth, New Zealand. These sums brought up the fund to the half-million. In reply to a message from Sir Thomas White, General Sir Thomas Biddulph telegraphed from Osborne :—"The Queen is much gratified at the magnificent result of the Mansion House collection."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Vossische Zeitung*, writing from Tatchenitza on the 15th of December, communicates to that paper an account of an interesting conversation with General Todleben on the siege of Plevna. The correspondent describes the General as a calm, reflective-looking man, very different in appearance and manner from the hot-headed and thoughtless Russian officers by whom he is surrounded, and speaking German fluently. "When I came here," he said, "I was continually tormented by anxiety lest Osman should make his sortie too soon, before the fortifications were strong enough. I was from the beginning opposed to the theory of taking his strong positions by storm. It was not I, but hunger, that conquered him, though this was only rendered possible by surrounding him so firmly and effectively as was at length done by our trenches. Plevna teaches the lesson, that the modern system of defence is quite different from what it used to be, and possesses enormous advantages against an assailant. You have in the Vosges five or six Plevnas. In order to be able to surround a natural position or an entrenched camp, and at the same time to continue to execute great strategic plans, it is necessary for the assailant to bring twice as many soldiers into the field as are required by the defending army. To take such fortified positions by storm is with modern fire-arms impossible, or, at least, inopportune. One should never require more of an officer or a soldier, however brave he may be, than it is possible for him to do; but the demands made upon our officers and soldiers in the storming of Plevna exceeded the bounds of possibility. Even when such a strategical adventure succeeds, it is a mistake. Thoughtless men may say, let 10,000 troops fall, so long as we get the position; but they do not consider that, if the position is lost, not only 10,000 men fall, but 50,000 are demoralized. . . My chief care was so to arrange matters that, wherever Osman might attempt a sortie, a sufficient mass of troops should at once be concentrated to oppose him. With this object I had a double row of trenches and redoubts made round Plevna, so that, while the first was being attacked at any point, the concentration might be made behind the second." The correspondent having asked the General whether he thought that Osman might under favourable circumstances have saved part of his army, Todleben replied, "No; Osman made the sortie with 25,000 men, the whole force under his command except some 5,000 or 6,000 reserves. If he had attacked us with only half that force, it might have been said that the cause of his defeat was the numerical superiority of his enemy. Osman knew this, and attempted a brilliant and daring attack with his whole army; but success was hopeless. In my opinion Osman made a great strategical mistake in not attempting his sortie sooner; and I never could understand why he did not at once evacuate Plevna after the capture of the positions at Teliche. Even so late as six weeks ago he would have had a chance of saving part, if not the whole, of his army; but he let the opportunity pass, and we laboured incessantly to close him in more and more firmly. When such a position as Plevna cannot be relieved from without, the besieged army should endeavour at once to withdraw from it, as the besiegers can strengthen their circle of fortifications every day until the garrison is forced by hunger to capitulate."

A LETTER from Tiflis, dated the 19th of December, in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, says that the Russians are making themselves quite at home in the portions of Armenia which they have occupied. They are now in possession of two Turkish sandjakates—that of Kars and that of Kaldyr—and the Grand Duke Michael has ordered these to be organized into a single Russian province, to be called the government of Kars. The provisional governor of this province is General Popko. In all the towns and villages there are now Russian officials, who administer them according to the Russian system, and treat the inhabitants as subject to the Russian law. "In short," adds the correspondent, "the whole administration has been organized with such completeness that it is impossible to believe that Russia does not intend permanently to occupy the whole district. Kars will certainly never be restored to the Turks. Already Russian traders are settling in the town, opening shops and laying in large stores of goods; a printing-press has been established by the Russian authorities, and a Russian official paper is to be started on the 1st of January, on the same plan as that of the papers which are published in all the large provincial towns of the Empire."

THE *Economist* :—Is there any reason for going to war in defence of Turkey now which was not equally strong when Conservatives and Liberals, the Government and the Opposition, were alike determined to let Turkey shift for herself? If any one likes to say that England ought to have done in 1877 what she did in 1854, that is another matter. The Queen's horses and men might conceivably have been well employed in keeping Humpty Dumpty on the wall; what we contend is that they will be only wasting their strength in trying to put him on the wall again. What might possibly have been done without difficulty in the spring of 1877 would probably provoke a European war if attempted in the spring of 1878. If there is one policy more dangerous than another, it is trying to seize an opportunity after it has passed away; leaving the Turks to be defeated, and then going to their assistance; using mild words when threats might, perhaps, have been efficacious, and exchanging them for threats when threats will be useless unless they are made good. If it is answered that, whether the Government were right or wrong in letting Russia go so far, regard for English interests demands that they shall let her go no further, then we will ask a third question. Is it yet certain that all the really vital interests which England has in the East cannot be secured by frank negotiation with the great Powers? The Government may, of course, be in possession of facts which supply an answer to this. They may be able to show that Russia will be content with no terms which do not make the maintenance of our military communication with India dependent on her good pleasure, and that Germany will support any demand that Russia chooses to make. But nothing short of evidence to this effect will be of any avail. No one can say that negotiation will certainly come to nothing until negotiation has been tried. Politicians who are more concerned to prevent the dismemberment of Turkey than to protect the interests of England may very naturally prefer war to diplomacy. But those who, provided that the essential ends—English and European—which have hitherto been served by the existence of Turkey are properly secured, are prepared to let Turkey go will ask for unmistakeable proof that all that it is worth England's while to fight for cannot be had without fighting, if the Government will even now negotiate with Europe, instead of standing apart in dissatisfied isolation.

THE capture of a Turkish steam transport, the Messina, in the Black Sea, is confirmed. She had on board 785 Turkish troops, and a cargo worth £200,000, much of which was in specie. The captured vessel had been chartered by the Turks from a great foreign shipping company. The steamer Russland, which captured the Messina, originally belonged to the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, and was used as a transport ship on the Indo-Chinese line. She was afterwards fitted out as a war vessel.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the announcement of Mr. Layard having protested against the release of the Italian blockade-runners has evoked a perfect storm of angry comments from German journalists. They once more denounced in chorus the "barbarous" code of maritime law upheld by England.

THE *Sportsman* says :—The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has just published a list of its achievements for the year 1877, and a nobler record of errands of mercy embarked upon and successfully accomplished, even at the imminent risk of the lives of those engaged in the missions, could not possibly be conceived. The society's lifeboats alone have saved 841 lives and rescued 35 vessels from destruction. In addition to that, the institution has granted rewards to crews of fishing and other boats for saving 200 lives, so that through the instrumentality of the society 1,041 people have been rescued from death during a single twelvemonth. In stormy November last alone 300 lives were saved.

THE *Saturday Review* gives the following skeleton of a recent three volume novel :—

The Dowager Lady Galton, a young widow, in love with Mr. Rowley Galton, only son of Sir Oliver Galton, Baronet.
Miss Alice Adair also in love with Mr. Rowley Galton.
Mr. Rowley Galton in love with the Dowager Lady Galton and Miss Adair.
Sir Oliver Galton formerly in love with the Dowager Lady Galton's mother, Mrs. Fane, but jilted by her.
Mr. Cairn really in love with the Dowager Lady Galton, but supposed by the Dowager Lady Galton's mother to be in love with her (Mrs. Fane).
Mr. Wallace Adair in love with the Dowager Lady Galton, but married to Miss Rhoda Norris, in order to spite the Dowager Lady Galton.
Mr. Grainger in love with the Dowager Lady Galton, supposed to be in love with Miss Rhoda Norris, but married to Miss Grace Galton.
Mr. Albert Fane in love with Miss Alice Adair.
Miss Lowder in love with Mr. Albert Fane.
Miss Rhoda Norris in love with Mr. Grainger, but married to Mr. Wallace Adair.

SINCE 1861, when a 6-pounder gun was bought by the Turkish Government from Herr Krupp for experimental purposes, no fewer than 1,315 field-pieces and 501 siege and garrison guns have been supplied to the Porte from the factories at Essen. Of the field pieces, 304 were 9-centimetre guns, 392 were 8-centimetre, 100 were 8·7-centimetre, one was a 7·8-centimetre, and 100 were 7·5 centimetre guns. Of the heavier ordnance, one was a 35·5-centimetre gun, 12 were 28-centimetre, 10 were 26-centimetre, 50 were 24-centimetre, 28 were 21-centimetre, 230 were long and 50 were short 15-centimetre, and 120 were 12-centimetre guns. The fact that the Russian Government has recently given Herr Krupp an order for 1,200 field pieces of the latest pattern, to be delivered within as short a space of time as possible, may be taken as an admission of the superiority of the Turkish artillery material and of the mistake which was made by the military authorities of the Russian Empire when they discontinued to purchase ordnance from abroad.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople sends the following letter from Lady Strangford, dated Sofia, December 28 :—"You will understand that I have only time for one hasty line to-night, before the morning dawns, which carries off Mdme. de Rosen and some Englishmen, who do not care to face the Russians, who are now at hand, only three hours' distant, and probably intend to enter this city to-morrow. I hope I shall be able to continue my duties without interruption or annoyance. We could not all of us stay; that is impossible. My Turkish nurses agree to stay with me. I do not think we are in any danger. What I feared was the disorder in the town; but the Turks have simply gone away as quietly as they do everything else. There is not the slightest panic or noise or trouble. I believe we are quite safe in our hospital duties, as the town will be taken without resistance, and it is protected by the Geneva Convention. The Russians have no cannon for shelling—the only thing we fear; and we have plenty of provisions, but shall soon be in want of money. Can none be sent to me? Meantime will you take charge of the last letters I shall be able to send from here."

A LETTER from Athens in the *Deutsche Zeitung* says that differences exist among the Ministers of Greece as to the policy to be pursued with regard to Turkey. Some of them are averse from going to war without the alliance of Russia; the others consider that Greece should take the opportunity of striking a blow at Turkey whether with or without allies. At length, after much discussion, the cabinet has decided to await the opening of the English Parliament, whose resolutions will, it is thought, be of great importance for the destiny of the Greeks. Meanwhile the armaments still go on, while the Chamber busies itself only with internal affairs, believing that any questions addressed to the Government on foreign politics would just now be prejudicial to Greek interests. Public opinion is vacillating, for reports have come in of the probability of a separate peace between Russia and Turkey, which would, of course, be a solution very unwelcome to the Greeks. According to the accounts received from Crete, the Christians there are in full revolution. On the 10th of December the Turkish inhabitants of Selenon took refuge with their wives and children in the citadel, whither the Turks of Kissamon had also fled. At Harmyron some shots were exchanged between the Turks and Christians, and several were wounded on both sides. The insurgent chief Kokkinir has fallen into the hands of the Turks, and has openly confessed that he had gone to Crete to take the command of the insurgents. Of the 8,000 Turkish soldiers in the island, 7,000 are stationed in the insurgent districts of Sphakia and Apokorona. It is stated by the war committee at Athens that all the necessary steps have been taken for organizing an insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus.

DURING long years of peace it is, notoriously, extremely difficult to keep up a fair flow of promotion among the officers of an army. In nearly every European service there have long been complaints of slowness of advancement, and now the same evil is beginning to make itself felt in the army of the United States. Already the senior captains in each branch of the American service, and even some of the subalterns, are men well advanced in life; and, in ten years' time, according to the New York *Army and Navy Journal*, in the infantry at all events, there will be "the oldest lot of captains ever seen on the active list of any army;" while, unless some change is made in the law regulating the method of retirement, not a quarter of the field officers in the army of the United States will be capable of supporting the hardships of an active campaign. In the artillery especially promotion is almost at a standstill; the average age of the majors at the present time being nearly fifty-five years. "In fact," the American paper continues, "from the general-in-chief, through the field officers, down to the captains, and even to some of the lieutenants, all our officers are growing old, and are rapidly approaching that time of life when the comfortable fire-side, the congenial family circle, the desire for repose, are slowly sapping the foundations of the energy which once permeated every nerve." Under such circumstances, the *Army and Navy Journal* concludes, the United States army cannot remain efficient. It was, it reminds its readers, when Napoleon, at the age of twenty-seven, gathered round him such young men as Massena, Lannes, Murat, Desain, and Ney that the victories of Lodi, Arcola, and Castiglione were won; but it was when these same men and others equally heroic and brave, "had grown rich with honour and this world's goods and fat with luxurious living," that the disasters of the Russian campaign, of Leipsic, and of Waterloo became possibilities.

MR. GRAY'S CONCERT.

WE are glad to announce that Mr. J. L. Gray, organist of the Cathedral, is arranging to give an evening Concert in the Town Hall at an early date. By the kindness of the Colonel and officers of the Marine Battalion, the services of the stringed band of that regiment are put at Mr. Gray's disposal for this occasion, and several vocalists whom the Bombay public delight to hear have promised their valuable assistance. We confidently anticipate that Mr. Gray will provide a very entertaining programme.

MR. RULE EXCULPATES HIMSELF.

WE are requested to publish the following :—

Mr. A. Rule presents his compliments to "A Victim," whose letter appears in the *Bombay Gazette* to-day, and begs to inform him that he has no money belonging to the "Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India." All the money that was in possession of the Committee belonging to the Bombay District was handed over some months since to Mr. Atkins's lawyers, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for which the treasurer holds a receipt. I will subscribe my mite towards a fund for the purpose of recovering the subscriptions paid in by us. I have made inquiries from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, as to when we are likely to have a settlement, and they told me they could not inform me, but would write to Mr. Atkins on the subject. "A Victim" must know that the District Secretary never handled a pie belonging to the Society. As he is so good at using other people's names in the public papers, let him call a general meeting of the Society and sign his name to it. The cause is a good one, therefore no secrecy is necessary.

Bombay, January 24.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LATE COLONEL WOOD, V.C.

POONA, JAN. 23.

THE violent death of Colonel Wood, V.C., is an event which has caused sincere regret, and has cast a gloom over the whole station. What makes the occurrence more deplorable is that no one saw how it happened. It would appear that Colonel Wood took his evening drive last Monday, wending his way towards Ghorepoorie, when the reins broke and the horses bolted, but whether the deceased officer was thrown out, or jumped out, cannot be ascertained, and nothing can be learned from the ghorawalla. Colonel Wood was found insensible on the road, and was taken care of by the officers at Ghorepoorie. This was on Monday night, at 8 o'clock. The horses returned to the house of the deceased. I need hardly say more about the deceased officer than that in him we have lost a very popular member of society and the Government a zealous and valuable officer. The funeral took place this evening, when there was a very large attendance, manifesting the great esteem in which the deceased was held.

DEATH OF COLONEL WOOD.—The *Poona Observer* gives the following particulars regarding this sad event :—"On Monday evening last the worthy Colonel drove to Ghorepoorie to witness a *fête* given to the children of the 2nd Queen's Regiment, and after remaining for a short time despatched his *ghorawalla* to Wanowrie with a message to one of his friends, desiring the *ghorawalla* to meet him on his return. The man was startled on his way back to see the carriage returning without his master, and gave the alarm to some soldiers who were passing at the time. After a short search they succeeded in finding the unfortunate gentleman lying insensible, having to all appearance been thrown violently from the carriage. They at once picked him up and drove him to Dr. Clark's bungalow at Wanowrie where he was attended to with every care and skill, and remained at Dr. Clark's the whole night. Feeling better in the morning he was, at his own pressing request, sent to his own residence near the Napier Hotel. No one suspected that he was so near his end, the medical opinion being that, though badly shaken, he would in all probability recover. Later in the day, however, bad symptoms began to show themselves, which grew worse towards evening, and the case grew alarming. Other medical skill was called in, but it was found to be of no avail, for on the following morning the poor fellow breathed his last. Great internal injuries must have resulted from his fall which were not at first plainly discernible."

BOMBAY.

THE Convocation of the University of Bombay will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on Saturday the 2nd February, at 5-30 p.m.

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.—Mr. Fraser Hore begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 30 from a friend towards the Roonan Orphan Fund.

THE Bombay season report for the week ending the 16th inst., states that the crops are improving in Kurrachee owing to showers and flood in the river; partially blighted in Khandesh and parts of Southern Maratha Country. No other change.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW GRAND MASTER OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.—On Saturday next a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Western India will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Nesbit Lane, at which Mr. Macintosh Balfour will be installed Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, *vice* Captain Henry Morland, resigned.

LODGE "CALEDONIA."—The annual installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday evening, at the new Freemasons' Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, previously known as the Nawab's Bungalow. There was a very large attendance, and amongst those present were Mr. Macintosh Balfour, the Grand Master elect of Scottish Freemasonry in India, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. Tyrrel Leith, Major Prendergast Walsh, and many other prominent Masons. The gentleman installed as Master of Lodge Caledonia for the ensuing year is Dr. F. W. Doolittle, and his officers are:—Major Prendergast Walsh, D. M.; Captain Clark, S. W.; Mr. A. McM. Taylor, J. W.; Mr. Hausheer, Treasurer; Mr. W. F. Whitehead, Secretary; Mr. J. K. R. Johnson, S. D.; Mr. F. H. Furber, J. D.; Mr. Rule, I. G., and Mr. J. C. Houghland, Tyler.

WE understand that Lieutenant Dunne, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteers, will go to inspect the Poona Volunteers on Monday next. Lieutenant Dunne will remain at Poona for a week, when it is expected that the Poona Company of the Bombay Volunteers will be thoroughly equipped and in uniform. Mr. Benjamin Phillips, the chemist at Poona, to whom the Volunteer movement at Poona is solely due, has been appointed Lieutenant.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 14th January 1878 was Rs. 2,36,16,666, add silver received during the week Rs. 40,02,186. The sum of Rs. 26,13,441 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,50,05,411. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 50,84,642 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in a chawl situated on Gilder Road, occupied by a number of labourers with their families. On the alarm being raised, several of the neighbours turned out to render assistance to the Police. Mr. Superintendent Crummey, Inspectors Price and Gough, and Constables Munday and Grennan were also soon on the spot, and adopted measures to prevent the fire spreading to the adjoining huts and buildings; fortunately the wind was calm, and by means of water procured from Gilder Tank the fire was speedily got under, but not before the chawl in which the fire first originated was completely burnt down. The damage done is roughly estimated at Rs. 900.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 22nd January, was 526, being 35 less than in the preceding week, 7 more than the total of the week ending 23rd January 1877, and 116 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 263 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 41·96. There were 186 deaths from remittent fever, which are 11 less than last week and 36 above the same period last year. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 3 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 84, 15, and 27, respectively, as compared with 67, 26, and 35 last year.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named William Rees was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb Magistrate, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Gopall Annajee, a peon in the employ of Captain Babington, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, with having in his possession a saloon pistol valued at Rs. 30, the property of a Mr. Barr, and reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner is supposed to have stolen the pistol in question from Mr. Barr while that gentleman was staying in Captain Babington's bungalow some time ago. He was convicted and fined Rs. 40, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the case of house-breaking and theft, in which Jeevundass Veerjee, Govind Wittoo, Peerajee Mullaree, and Luximee, woman, stood charged with the above offence, and also with receiving stolen property, was closed. The property consisted of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 6,676, belonging to Narotum Megjee, residing on the Kalbadavie Road. All the prisoners were convicted on both the charges. The first three were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each on the first charge and a further term of one year each on the second charge. The fourth prisoner, an old woman, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Tuesday morning last, a Hindoo labourer, named Rutnia Regnath, residing in a range of huts situated at first Cammateepoora Lane, committed a murderous assault on his wife by inflicting two or three severe cuts across her throat and neck. After committing the assault, he went straight to the Police Station, on the Bellasis Road, and coolly related to Mr. Inspector Brewin how he had endeavoured to murder his wife. Mr. Brewin detained him in custody, and then went off to the injured woman and had her removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. On the same day the prisoner was charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with attempting to murder his wife, when the case was postponed for a fortnight. The reason offered by the prisoner for committing the deed was his wife's infidelity.

DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR A DIVORCE.

IN the case of Kennedy *vs.* Kennedy, a decree *nisi* was passed by Sir Charles Sargent in June 1877 for a dissolution of marriage with costs to be paid by the respondent, the husband, and for custody of the child by the wife, the petitioner. A period of six months having now elapsed, Mr. Viccajee, on behalf of the petitioner, applied to Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday to have the decree made absolute. The learned counsel moved on a certificate of the Prothonotary, which stated that since the passing of the decree *nisi*, no application had been made to him by any person to have it set aside; and also on a declaration made by a clerk of Mr. Smith, the petitioner's solicitor, to the effect that a copy of the order *nisi* had been forwarded by post to the respondent, who is employed at Mount Abu, in the office of the Agent to the Governor-General. His Lordship made a decree absolute as applied for.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Friday for Osborne, where Her Majesty remains. Prince Leopold was unable to accompany the Queen to Osborne on account of indisposition, and he still remains at Windsor.

The Empress of Austria and the Crown Prince arrived in London on Monday, and proceeded the next day to Cottesbrook, Northamptonshire, for the hunting season.

An announcement was made on Saturday that the Sultan had requested Her Majesty's Government to approach the Emperor of Russia with the view of bringing about negotiations for peace, and that Her Majesty's Government had agreed to comply with the request.

During the week replies have been received from all the neutral Powers to whom the request of the Porte had been communicated, and all have declined to intervene. Prince Gortchakoff, while declaring Russia's desire for peace, requires that any application should come directly from the Porte.

The action of the British Government has excited public feeling at home, and many public meetings have been held calling upon the Ministers to continue neutrality and to avoid any measures that might tend to involve the country in war.

The Earl of Carnarvon, replying to a deputation of Cape merchants on Wednesday, said the state of affairs in that Colony caused him great anxiety, but provision had been made to meet any emergency. Referring to the Eastern Question, Lord Carnarvon said there had been no recent change in the position, and the policy of the Government continued to be one of neutrality and watchful care of the national interests.

At a meeting held in the City of London on Tuesday, in favour of continued neutrality, letters were read from Mr. Hubbard, M. P., and Canon Liddon strongly protesting against any support being given to Turkey.

Two demonstrations—one anti-Russian and the other anti-Turkish—were held on Saturday in Trafalgar-square. The mobs came into collision and there was some fighting, but nothing serious resulted. An address was subsequently presented to the Turkish Ambassador, to which Musurus Pasha replied. The Earl of Beaconsfield declined to receive a deputation from the anti-Russian meeting, but promised to consider any observations made in writing.

Sir H. S. Maine was on Friday installed in the office of Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

A statue of Thomas Campbell, the poet, was unveiled at Glasgow on Friday last.

The deaths have been announced of two well-known London clergymen, of quite opposite schools of thought—the Rev. Capel Molyneux and the Rev. C. J. le Geyt, of Stoke Newington. Mr. Holland formerly M. P. for Hastings, died last week in Paris on his journey to Cannes.

Mr. M. A. Hayes, a well-known artist, and formerly City Marshal of Dublin, was found drowned in a cistern on the roof of his house, having, it is supposed, fallen into the water while in a fit.

The Queen has remitted the sentence of two years' imprisonment inflicted upon Lawrence Walsh, a private in the Royal Artillery, who was found guilty by a Court-martial of a seditious correspondence with a schoolmaster at Cork, in whose house concealed arms were found.

The distress in the South-Wales coalmining districts is very great, and bad accounts come from Staffordshire, Northumberland, and the Forest of Dean.

The strike of the London stonemasons continues, but a considerable number of foreign workmen are employed at the new Law Courts and other buildings. The London carpenters and joiners have given six months' notice of their intention to demand 10d. per hour. The 2,000 men who were discharged from the two largest iron and steel works in Sheffield, on account of their refusal to accept a reduction of wages, have now agreed to the employers' terms until trade shall improve.

The intervention of the British Government with a view to initiate negotiations for peace has had a material effect upon the Stock Exchange at home, and also upon the foreign Bourses. There have been considerable fluctuations in foreign stocks, and in the end a general decline in prices. Railway shares have also declined, but yesterday there was rather a better tone.

The inclemency of the weather in Eastern Europe although causing much inconvenience to the Russian armies in Bulgaria through the breaking of the bridges across the Danube, has not prevented active operations. General Gourko, by a laborious effort, has succeeded in crossing the Etropol passes of the Balkans, and thus to a great extent has separated the Turkish communications with Sofia. There was some severe fighting, in which the Russian loss is estimated at 700. The Servians, aided by Russian troops, have captured Pirot, and thus the left wing of the Turkish force has been turned. Eastward there has been no movement of importance, and the difficulty of supplying the Russian forces in Bulgaria has presented and impediment to forward movements. The operations against the fortresses of the Quadrilateral have not yet begun, and General Todleben displays great caution in his movements, but there is no considerable Turkish force at present in the field to oppose him.

In Armenia the severe weather still presents an obstacle to military operations, but the Russian forces have gradually drawn nearer to Erzeroum, which is almost, but not completely, surrounded. Mukhtar Pasha has been recalled, but with what object is not yet known, and a large portion of the Turkish force has taken up a position at Baiburt.

The Hungarian press continues to urge the Government to unite with Great Britain in a resistance to the southward progress of Russia, but the Austrian Government displays no disposition to change its policy of complete neutrality.

The German press is somewhat divided in opinion, the Ministerial organs supporting a policy of absolute neutrality and the independent papers objecting to Russian aggrandisement in Europe.

In Paris greater attention is being given to the Eastern Question since domestic affairs have received a solution. The general tone of the Paris press is favourable to co-operation with Great Britain.

Prince Bismarck has not yet returned to Berlin, although the Emperor has yielded to his views, and several members of the National Liberal party are expected to attain to ministerial office. The struggle between Prussian Administration and Imperial control is not yet at an end.

The Pope, although still very feeble, was able to preside at a Consistory on Friday and again on Monday.

The silver agitation continues in the United States, and the bankers in the Eastern States have refused to advance money upon real estates, except upon condition of repayment in gold.

The last accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are not satisfactory. The Galekas have again crossed the Kei River upon the withdrawal of the British forces and are threatening a renewed attack upon the frontier settlements. Troops have been sent from Cape Town, and Infantry and Artillery are being despatched from England.

OBITUARY.—J. A. Dalzell, late Med. C.S.; Lieut.-Gen. W. G. White, Med. Inf.; Maj.-Gen. E. O. Beale, Bom. Inf.; H. A. Harrison, late Bom. C.S.; Lieut. J. R. Palmer, Mad. Ret.; Viscountess Forbes; Sir Robert Stanford; the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer; Maj. J. G. Russell, Mad. Ret.; A. Nance, Alderman and J. P. of Portsmouth; J. L. Scarborough, J. P. for Devon; Capt H. E. P. Sergeant, late of Calcutta.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 4.—The semi-official *Agency Russe* publishes an article to-day analysing the Russian reply to the communication made by the British Government on behalf of the Porte. The article says :—

"The reply of the St. Petersburg Cabinet could not be misconstructed, since it once more stated that the decisions and acts of the Imperial policy are still guided by the two paramount considerations of putting an end to constantly recurring causes of disturbance and avoiding complications by regard for the interests of third parties. Assurances satisfactory to the British Government and people were given concerning English interests immediately they were made known by the London Cabinet. Those interests are no more menaced now than then, for although Russia then reserved the contingency of being compelled by military necessities to obtain peace under the walls of Constantinople, it depends upon England to avert this contingency by depriving the Porte of any illusion respecting English support. It is evident that if the Porte has any ground to hope that the entry of the Russians into Constantinople would cause England to intervene, it would do everything to bring about that contingency by refusing any conditions of peace."

THE SITUATION ALONG THE LOM.

RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, BOGOT, Jan. 2.—A despatch from the Czarewitch announces that by a reconnaissance made on the 31st ult. by the Russian troops in the direction of Konstanza Jenikoi, Gagowa Karahassan koi, Haidarkoi, and Ajaslar, it was ascertained that these positions were occupied by the enemy. The troops had unimportant skirmishes with the Turkish outposts. The bridges over the Kara Lom on the road to Shumla were carefully guarded by the Turkish troops.

Thick masses of ice are floating on the Danube, and there are 15 degrees of cold.

THE INVESTMENT OF ERZEROUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—Intelligence from Erzeroum of to-day's date announces that the Russians continue investing the city.

ERZEROUM, Jan. 2. The Russians continue concentrating troops in the villages of the plain of Erzeroum. For the last three days their movements on the Dewi Boyun heights have been visible from the Turkish fortifications. This morning the village of Ozni, close to the Trebizond road, was occupied by a Russian force, consisting of four battalions of infantry and a regiment of dragoons. Every preparation has been made here to withstand a prolonged siege.

To-day the sacred standard of Khalil Amer, which has been sent hither from Constantinople, was carried in solemn procession through the town and deposited in the Azizieh Fort. The weather continues fine.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

ERZEROUM, JAN. 3.—The Russian cavalry pushed on yesterday to the village of Soogthiky. They are being shelled from the ramparts. Large operations are imminent. Feys Pasha comes as Chief of the Staff to Ismail Pasha, who replaces Mukhtar Pasha.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKISH WAR VOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted, by 51 to 36 votes, an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne relating to the military policy of the Ministry upon which Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs are requested to give explanations to the Chamber.

The Government demanded to-day a vote of £T. 51,000,000 for the requirements of the army.

THE KAMARLI ARMY AT SLATITZA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 3.—The following despatch has been received at the Seraskierate from Suleiman Pasha :—

"ADRIANOPLE, JAN. 3.—The Kamarli army has arrived safely at Slatitza under Baker Pasha, with six battalions of infantry and four guns, covered the march of the army, and sustained throughout the day on Tuesday the attack of a Russian force of thirty battalions of infantry and ten guns, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. Baker Pasha has now rejoined the army at Slatitza. He lost 600 men killed. Our troops from the Torvek Pass arrived in safety at Sofia yesterday."

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

VIENNA, JAN. 3.—By taking Tashkessen and Kamarli, General Gourko has not only opened the road to Sofia, across the Balkans, but he also threatens, from Slatitza, the first position at Ihtiman. From that point General Brock will operate against the Turkish right wing by way of Petricevo and Otluk-kj, in order to drive them from their positions at Trajan's Gate, south-east from Ichtiman.

The Third Guard Division, which was at Plevna, took a part in forcing the positions at Kamarli. The Turks at Ihtiman are only 30,000 strong, while the Russians in the Sofia plains number 60,000. The rolling up of the Turkish positions along the Balkans is now probable in a very short time.

Adrianople has 26 redoubts to defend a line 35 kilometres in extent.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE CAPTURE OF PIROT.

IMPERIAL HEAD QUARTERS, BOGOT, Jan. 2.—The fighting on the 28th ult., which led to the capture of Pirot, appears, from the latest accounts, to have been even more obstinate and sanguinary than was at first believed. The Turkish forces, which consisted of 12 tabors, retreated to Sofia, leaving 24 guns in the hands of the Servians. The Turkish loss between the 24th and 28th of December inclusive is reported to have been at least 900 men, the Servian loss in killed and wounded being estimated at 700 men. The Pasha in command of the troops at Pirot was wounded in the action, and deserted his post, leaving his army without any commander.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

(FROM THE "MORNING POST.")

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Berlin Post* affirms that the following plan of operations has been decided upon at the Russian capital :—Forty thousand men of the army hitherto employed in investing Plevna are to reinforce the army besieging Sofia. The supreme command of that force will presumably be assigned to General Ganetzki, General Gourko retaining the command of the cavalry. The Grand Duke Nicholas is to advance with the army corps of General Radetzki by way of the Schipka Pass and to push on to Adrianople. The forces hitherto employed in the Dobrudscha and on the Lom are to invest the fortresses on the Danube. The Roumanians are to lay siege to Widdin; and, moreover, to provide a corps of 10,000 men to act as reserves to the force investing Sofia.

THE BLACK SEA BLOCKADE.

A telegram to the *Golos* states that the success of the war steamer Russia has inspired the mercantile marine with great confidence, and the merchant vessels run from one Black Sea port to another as though no blockade existed. Several ships laden with salt and provisions have made successful runs from the Crimea to Poti, where their cargoes proved a welcome addition to the stores required by the army operating against Batoum.

THE GRAND VIZIER ON THE SITUATION.

[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]
(Special Correspondent "Daily Telegraph.")

PERA, Dec. 31.

I HAD the honour last night of an interview with the Grand Vizier.

In the course of a deeply-interesting conversation he gave me to understand that, with regard to the harbour of Batoum, it had been the intention of the Ottoman Government for the last two years to constitute this a free port. Such a measure will be brought forward officially before many days as an administrative step, and it will be part of the project to give Russia the fullest privileges there, Batoum being thus removed from the arena of contention.

With regard to the Straits, his Highness looks upon the desires of Russia as touching England even more nearly than the Sublime Porte. The Sultan's Government might gain much and lose little by concessions herein contrary to treaty-law, but the Empire of her Majesty Queen Victoria has nothing to gain, and vital safeguards to lose, by surrendering the established compact. If this be so, Turkey ought not to be left the solitary champion of legality. If England attaches importance to the existing *status quo*, England ought to defend it, and oppose the manifest progress of Russia towards an alteration. The question is not whether Russian commerce should be free to come and go because the narrow waters are open to Russian merchantmen, just as to those of all other flags—the question is, whether Great Britain is content to see a large Russian fleet always at liberty to descend into the Mediterranean; and, if complications favour, to seize at some critical moment the mouth of the Canal, block up its channel, thus closing the only road to India—except that recommended by Mr. Gladstone—at a moment, perhaps, when the mutinous rising in India, for which preparations have not been neglected, is ripe to explode. His Highness expressed his conviction that this was a part of the matter which concerned England far more than Turkey.

With reference to Montenegro, the Grand Vizier observed that the Porte had always been willing to make certain generous concessions, but had been restrained by other Powers, who were jealous of Montenegro's possessing a seaboard. As to Servia, the case was totally different. No indulgence, no forgiveness, could be extended to this twice rebellious and vilely ungrateful Province, whose infamous policy was a disgrace to Europe, while it remained unpunished.

Touching on Roumania, his Highness said that the demand of independence for this State was obviously one made in disregard of European law, and must be referred to the European tribunal. As to Bulgaria, he also remarked that under certain circumstances and upon proper guarantees the programme of the Conference with reference to that Province might perhaps be admissible.

These were the leading points in the conversation of the Grand Vizier with me. I gathered from it that Turkish statesmen feel deeply that the hour has come when the English Government, which has publicly condemned the invasion as unjust and unnecessary, should no longer leave them to defend alone and under great trials the interests of the British as well as of the Turkish Empire.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.

(Daily Telegraph's Special Correspondent.)

PERA, JAN. 2.

I HAVE to-day had the distinction of being received in private audience by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan who was pleased to converse with me very frankly upon the situation.

His Majesty was awaiting information upon the subject of the answer made by the Russian Court to the intermediation undertaken by England. No official statement as to the Russian reply had been conveyed to the Sublime Porte, nor was this to be expected, if the only communication possible at present appeared inconsistent with the dignity of Great Britain to transmit, and unpractical as regards the position of Turkey.

His Majesty expressed himself very warmly upon the magnanimity of the British Government in acting alone in this matter with a view to procuring a cessation of the dreadful effusion of blood. He declared himself desirous of nothing so much as peace, provided it were an honourable peace and in accordance with the rightful interests of the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan spoke to me of Queen Victoria with the most unaffected admiration and reverence, saying that all her words, acts, and motives were examples of uprightness to the Sovereigns of the earth, and worthy of so great and powerful a Potentate ruling so enlightened a people. The Sultan alluded also with much gratitude to the Baroness Burdett Coutts and the Turkish Compassionate Fund, praising the sustained benevolence of your subscribers in relief of the wants of his poor subjects—driven from their homes by the cruel invasion—and intimating his intention of acknowledging as promptly and suitably as possible the goodness of her Ladyship.

The Sultan then turned to the war, speaking in the most feeling manner of the heroism and sacrifice of his soldiers; yet his Majesty never for a moment betrayed any violence of feeling, even mentioning the obedient devotion of the Russian troops with respect, and expressing his firm intention to defend the existence of his nation, but not to accept any but an honourable peace, with a dignity and quiet resolution softened by visible emotion.

The impression left upon my mind by this interview was that in the Palace, as in the Ottoman capital itself, an earnest and abiding trust is still reposed in the honour and justice of the English nation. I do not know whether there is to come a disillusion; but, from his Imperial Majesty down to the recruits who every day march northwards to die for their flag, it seems the general conviction that England cannot, and will not, allow the treaties which she has signed to be trampled down, nor permit the perfect triumph of an invasion which her Government has denounced as unjust and unnecessary. At this moment there is indeed a remarkable enthusiasm for England, based upon her manifest efforts to put a stop to the war; and I am persuaded that future measures of amelioration for Bulgaria might be almost dictated, and guarantees for their execution absolutely assured, by the bold and honest Power which should demand justice for Turkey, and insist upon the Czar keeping his pledged word.

GENERAL GOURKO'S PASSAGE OF THE WESTERN BALKANS—DEFEAT OF THE KAMARLI ARMY.

RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, BOGOT, JAN. 2.

AFTER a struggle of eight days against frost, snow, and storm, and the difficulties of a mountainous country, General Gourko has crossed the Balkans and descended into the plain of Sofia. On the 31st ult, after a severely contested engagement at Tashkesen lasting until six o'clock in the evening, General Gourko succeeded in occupying the Turkish entrenchments at that place, with the exception of one redoubt near the guard house. During the night the Turks abandoned all their positions, and early on the following morning the Russians commenced pursuing the enemy, and occupied Arab Konak, Schandernik, and Dolny Comarzi. A portion of the infantry pursued the enemy in the direction of Petrikio, and the cavalry of the Guard also took part in the pursuit in the same direction, by way of Bolowo and Tscherkesskioi. General Gourko afterwards ordered a halt, to allow the troops to recover from their fatigue. He is now advancing upon Sofia. On the 1st instant the Etropol detachment was ordered to join the detachment commanded by General Brock, in order to cut off the Turkish communications with Petrichewo as far as possible. The Russian loss on the 31st ultimo was 700 men killed and wounded. General Mirkowitz, the commander of the Volhynian Regiment, was wounded.

(Times' Correspondent.)

VIENNA, JAN. 3.

According to a Russian bulletin, the Russians are in possession of the Turkish positions at Arab Konak, and the Turks in full retreat on Ichtiman. The success seems to have been achieved by a turning movement over the passes of the Etropol Balkans to the west of the main pass of Baba Konak. The small detachment which made its way from Vratshesh to Negojovo and Zlatva, and the Cavalry of which had gained the Sofia road, was but the pathfinder for a larger force under General Gourko, which, it is said, after eight days' struggle against frost, snow, and storms, got across and attacked the Turkish fortified position at Tashkoesbe. This point formed the left wing of the Turkish position. The main road over the Baba Konak comes down into the triangular basin of Kamirli, where it unites with the road coming over the Strigly Pass from Etropol. The road then, turning westward, enters the defile of Urn Deve, at the other extremity of which, towards Sofia, lies Tashkoesbe. There is then still the height of Malina, over which the road passes before coming down into the plain of Sofia, but this point does not seem to have been taken into the Turkish line of defence.

The resistance seems to have been stubborn, and it was only in the evening, at 6 p.m., that General Gourko succeeded, according to the bulletin, in occupying Tashkoesbe. This would indicate that the position was only held by the Turks until they had secured the retreat of their main forces, which held the position of Arab Konak. Next morning, the 1st of January, it was found that the Turks had even evacuated all their positions, so that the Russian force could occupy them without a fight. A portion of the Infantry was then sent in the direction of Petrikoi (or Petricevo) the Cavalry of the Guard was sent on in the direction of Bolion (or Bailovo) and Tsherkeskoi, and the detachment which had been sent across from Etropol towards Slatiza was to try to cut off the Turks from Petrikoi.

After the taking of Tashkoesbe by the Russians, the Turkish forces on the Arab Konak had but two lines of retreat—namely, on Slatiza eastward, and thence by Kalofer and Karlova to Kezanlik, in the Tunja valley, or through the valley of the Topohnica, down towards Ichtiman. They chose the latter, it seems, and naturally so, for it was the shortest line of retreat on the next Turkish position at Ichtiman. The road which they can use for that purpose—particularly at the narrow valley of the Topohnica—has often quite the character of a mountain gorge, so that it would not be very easy for a large force, with artillery and train, to make good its retreat along it. On the other hand, it has the advantage of offering almost at every step a good defensive position, where a stout fight could be made by the rearguard. The first of these positions is at Petrikoi, where the stream which comes down from Slatiza unites with all the little streams flowing from the Etropol Balkans east of Dolni Kamirli. As a portion of the Russian Infantry has been sent in this direction, it may be supposed that the Russians have information that the bulk of the Turkish forces have retired towards that point.

But another portion of the Turkish forces, possibly that which held Tashkoesbe, seems to have taken the mountain road to reach Ichtiman, or strike the Sofia road west of it. Perhaps, however, the object of sending the Cavalry of the Guard in that direction is to strike the Sofia road at the entrance of the long defile before Ichtiman, so as to cut off the line of retreat to any troops which my be in Sofia.

Whether there are still troops in Sofia, and, if so, what troops they may be, it is not easy to say, but there are indications that there has been for some time an intention on the part of the Turks to retire from Sofia. All the outlying detachments at Salikovo, Berkovce, and the Ginci Pass have been gradually withdrawn, while the retreat from Pirot itself seems to have been a voluntary rather than a forced one. The garrison of Pirot was left almost unmolested, and no prisoners were taken by the Servians. The guns captured were position, not field guns, and the bulk of them old ones. As for the field guns, the Turks managed to get them away. All this seems to indicate that the evacuation of Sofia and the neighbouring part of the Balkans has been up to a certain point foreseen and prepared for. How far these preparations have been carried out can only, of course, be matter of conjecture. General Gourko, at all events, has had in view an advance against Sofia.

THE BATTLE OF METCHKA.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR, ARMY OF RUSTCHUK, ABLANOVA, DEC. 13.

YESTERDAY'S fight, about which I have already telegraphed to you, was the third attempt that Suleiman Pasha has made to break through our lines within the last few weeks. Coming upon us almost as soon as we received the news of the fall of Plevna, the Turks must have been quite ignorant of the disaster which had befallen Osman Pasha, and were evidently under the impression that they would render him an important service and facilitate his breaking through the iron circle should their plan here turn out successful. Suleiman Pasha's scheme, as corroborated by prisoners, was to cut our line and, by forcing us back to Biela, draw away some of the troops who were investing Plevna and thus give Osman Pasha some chance of escape. Happily, the capture of Plevna destroys the utility to the Turks of any such movements in the future, now that our right flank is secured. Suleiman will have troops from Plevna against him all the same, but without any pains on his part. There is, however, the new bridge across the Danube, which is greatly coveted by the Turks, as is proved by their always concentrating their attacks about Metchka and Pirgos near the river. To capture or damage this new means of communication would seem to be the only object which the Turks in this direction, but it is so well protected and fortified that they would have hard work to get anywhere near it.

After burning down the Pirgos on the 19th and mutilating the Russian dead in a frightful manner, the enemy surprised us near Metchka on the 26th in strong force—indeed, in number far more numerous than our troops who opposed them. A dislocation of troops had just been made in our front line, and the Turks happened to attack—no doubt not without foreknowledge of the fact—just on our weakest point. That was the second of the three attempts to which I have referred. On that occasion two battalions only stood against several tabors of the enemy, and heroically held their positions in the face of far superior numbers. It was considered a great folly for them to have fought alone and not to have fallen back upon their reserves when they found themselves so much outnumbered. They must have paid dearly for their rashness. Yesterday, however, they had their revenge.

The day before yesterday a little commotion had been noticed in the Turkish camp, and some of the enemy's troops were seen to cross the river Lom near Jovan Chiftlik where they appeared to be throwing up earthworks. At first the impression here was that the Turks had already heard of the loss of Plevna, and were beginning betimes to intrench themselves as their last and only resource. But it was scarcely possible that they could know of Osman Pasha's defeat so soon, even supposing that any means of communication between Plevna and Constantinople had existed, while at the same time it was most likely that the news of the event would be kept secret as long as possible for fear of discouraging the men. The idea was, therefore, quite unreasonable. I may mention that there was then some talk here of a proposed *parlementaire* to convey the intelligence of the fall of Plevna to Suleiman Pasha, in order that he might save himself the trouble of attacking with the belief that the Plevna garrison would possibly reap the benefit of his efforts. But the individual who should convey such unwelcome news could not well expect to return alive. The object of the enemy's activity was, however, soon clear. As early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while it was still too dark to see anything at half-a-dozen paces distant, the Don Cossacks encamped at Ablanova were ordered to the front. At daylight the sound of cannon was heard eastward. The Grand Duke Vladimir, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, General Kositch, and suite, rode out to the positions soon after daybreak. The roads leading toward the Lom were occupied by numbers of non-combatants who were leaving Trestenik, as it was too dangerous to stay in the village. Trestenik was yesterday the centre of the Russian positions. It is first necessary to give some idea of the Russian line where the battle was fought. This extends from the Danube before Pirgos across the Rustchuk *chaussee* in front of Johan Chiftlik, which is in the possession of the enemy's for-posts, until it reaches a bend forward in the Lom, whence it follows that river southwards towards Kazelevo. The principal camps of the Turks are at Kasikoi and Solenik. The ground between the Rustchuk highway and the Lom is for the most part occupied by the for-posts and cavalry scouts. In the river Lom there is very little water, but the opposite bank is very steep and rocky, rendering the passage of troops impossible except at one or two points, so that to cross and establish ourselves on the other side, although easily enough accomplished, would be a dangerous thing to do so long as the enemy commanded this side of the river from Javan Chiftlik northwards to the Danube.

Yesterday the Turks advanced upon the Russians before Metchka and Trestenik. The Russian right was at Damogila, the left flank rested upon the Danube, and the centre was in front of Trestenik. There were altogether about four brigades of Russian infantry, from the 33rd, 35th, and 12th Divisions, six batteries of field artillery, and half a battery of mitrailleuse, with three or four regiments of cavalry. When I arrived on the field the Turks were attacking Metchka, which lies in a very low valley, and their shells were coming over the hill on our side. It was extremely dangerous to venture over the hill to see what was going on in the valley. On account of the country hereabouts being a continuous succession of hills, it is almost impossible to see anything of a battle without going under fire, especially when one considers the extraordinary distance which the Peabody-Martini rifles of the Turks carry. In order to see what is being done in a valley it is necessary to be on the top of a hill or on a slope; and in either position there is almost as much danger of being shot as in the very thick of the fight, if not much more so. As an example of this, no less than eight men were shot in the reserve, who were completely hidden behind the hill at Trestenik, where not a sign of the fighting could be seen. Up till yesterday I had not been allowed to visit the positions here, which have been somewhat changed since the affair in which Prince Leuchtenberg was killed, and have been compelled to remain in and around Ablanova. I was, therefore, not so well acquainted with the ground yesterday as I ought to have been, and found it very difficult to select a point from which a good view could be obtained. Hearing that the Grand Duke was near Trestenik, I rode up to the place where his Imperial Highness was watching the battle surrounded by his Staff. From this spot we obtained as good a sight as could be had with the minimum of danger, as we thought. Before us was a long valley stretching right and left, divided into two, as it were, by a smaller hill. On our right was the Russian Cavalry, Dragoons and Lancers, waiting for an opportunity to turn the enemy's flank, as the full force of the attack was now being felt in the Metchka Valley, away on our left. There we could see our battery planted on the hill overlooking Metchka, and beyond rose up the blue smoke from the valley, with the continual roll of musketry fire. A little way down the slope in front of us was our centre field battery of five-pounders, pitching its shells right and left wherever a glimpse could be had of the enemy's troops. At the onset the Turks had advanced all along the line, but had soon concentrated all their strength against Metchka. Their chief object was the capture of this village. They returned to the attack six times and were as often repulsed. We could tell when they advanced by the cheers of the men and the increasing rattle of the deadly fire down in the valley. Opposite to us, on the ridge of the high hill, the Turkish cavalry showed themselves from time to time, but always had to retreat before the terrible storm of iron poured in among them by our field batteries in the centre and from right and left. One of the most remarkable features of this battle was the excellent work done by our artillery. The Turks seemed to have very little artillery, and it was, besides, too far off to do us any great harm, except at Metchka. To the Russian gunners is due a great deal of the success of this engagement. In the afternoon the enemy's cavalry, mounted on white horses, made several attempts to descend the hill in the face of our centre battery and to seek shelter under the small swell of ground between. No sooner had they spread out and got half way down the slope than they were pelted with a storm of shells and had to retire over the ridge. I could see the shells burst in their very midst and scatter them like chaff before the wind. Many a horse and rider lay torn and shattered to pieces by this terrible fire on the hillside. There was something so accommodating in the range and position of the ground that every shell fired from our batteries seemed to tell. While this was going on and the infantry battle was still proceeding in the Metchka Valley, the Russian cavalry were gradually wheeling round on the enemy's left flank. The Dragoons, in advance, were exchanging a few shots with the straggling Turkish

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horsemen as they mounted the hill-side on our right. They cleared the ridge, and then a Cossack battery was brought up there and directed right on to the enemys left wing. The Turks were now being shelled on all three sides, if we take into consideration the fixed batteries at Parapan, on the other side of the Danube, the shells from which came across the river on to the enemys right flank. There were also batteries on this side of the river, not far from Batin, to which the Turkish right wing was exposed. Our centre battery in front of the Grand Duke's standpoint further distinguished itself by completely sweeping a small curve of the Rustchuk highway, which was exposed between the hilly ground on our left, and down which the Turkish reserves were making their way into the Metchka Valley. So pleased was the Grand Duke with the adroitness and activity of the gunners in this battery, that he and his Staff paid them a visit. We had only just left the last gun, when a line of the enemy's skirmishers made its appearance along the top of the small swell of land in the valley before us. The bullets were whizzed past our heads, and we had to get quickly back to our former point of observation. Even then we were not safe, for the Grand Duke's equerry was wounded as he stood among the Staff, and an interpreter looking on still further in the rear received a ball in the leg. The enemy's fire now became very hot at this point, and was returned by the troops who had been concealed on the slope in front of our batteries. While this attack on our centre was going on, the Grand Duke got into a ditch and took a little refreshment, offering some of it to the wounded soldiers as they came up from the fight. A glass of *vodka* or wine was received with looks of thankfulness by the poor fellows, their clothes covered with blood, as they were passed on to the ambulance. This fire on our centre continued for about an hour. The Turks found our line impregnable and began to retire. At this juncture the Cossacks, who had been kept in reserve, were let loose upon the enemy's retreat, and the Turks were driven across the Lom, south of Jovan Chiftlik, leaving their intrenchments on this bank in the hands of the Russians.

As soon as all was quiet, I rode over the field of battle with the Staff of the Grand Duke. The Turkish dead were very numerous, whereas I did not see more than half-a-dozen Russians. There were many Turks only slightly wounded, and from these the interpreters of the Staff gathered that altogether about 50 tabors had taken part in the action, having come from Rustchuk and Kadikoi. None of them had heard anything about the fall of Plevna. In the Metchka Valley the dead on both sides were in much larger numbers, though it was everywhere apparent that the heavy loss had been on the side of the Turks. It is calculated that they must have lost nearly 2,000 men. Twelve privates and a major were made prisoners by the Russians. Six hundred Turkish bodies have, I am told, been buried by the Russians to-day, and there still remain a great many more to be interred, without taking into account the dead and wounded who were carried away by the Turks themselves in the early part of yesterday. Over 100 wounded Turks are in hospital here. The loss on our side is supposed to amount to about 400 in all, killed and wounded, which is a very small one compared with that of the Turks, although it must not be forgotten that they attacked and we only defended our positions. One thing very noticeable when I rode over the ground was the great waste of cartridges. Unused cartridges were as plentiful as the empty cases of those that had been used. In many places there were small heaps of them, and in one spot no less than 12 cases full were found. A Staff officer who observed this remarked to me that such careless throwing away of ammunition only proved that it had not been paid for.—*Times.*

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Dean Lane. Bombay

THE LANOWLI HOTEL LOTTERY.

THE above Lottery which was started in April 1876 which met with a good support, from the subscribing public till June 1876 when owing to some misunderstanding the cash prizes were withdrawn by Government, but on a second consideration they were good enough to accord their sanction in July last since when there has been a great demand for the Lottery tickets. Agents are requested to inform the Undersigned on the 15th February next how many tickets are remaining on their hands; their co-operation is likewise solicited, in disposing of the tickets in order that the Undersigned may be able to bring the Lottery to a speedy close.
A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowli Hotel.
Lanowli, January 8, 1878.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 26th instant for the LOADING, UNLOADING, and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS at the Company's General Stores Depot at Parell, for two years, from 1st February 1878.
2. Security for Rs. 1,000 will be required from the party whose Tender is accepted.
3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Church Gate Street, Fort, January 18, 1878.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY, the 25th January 1878, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—
1. To elect new Members.
2. To alter Rule II by cancelling the words "not less than two-thirds of those voting at a General Meeting," which form the last eleven words of that Rule, and substituting therefor the words "the Committee appointed under Rule VI."
By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th January 1878.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL.

COMMITTEE :—President, Col. Sexto Members, Major Maxwell, Captains Baker, Hore, McHinch Weir and Forbes; Lieutenants Wyer and Freeborn; Color Serjeants Medley Buckland, Hoare, Pearson, and Ross; Serjeants Lindley and W. Gordon.
THE BALL will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 8th February 1878. Only Volunteers (including honorary members) will be permitted to subscribe, but gentlemen who are not members of the Corps will be admitted as guests of subscribers. Volunteers to appear in FULL DRESS UNIFORM. Tickets Rs. 10, which will admit subscriber and two Ladies. For every gentleman guest Rs. 10 and for every extra Lady Rs. 5.
T. J. DUNNE, Lieut & Adjt., } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Company, Limited, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January 1878, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, of transacting the following business :—
1st.—That the Mazagon Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily from the 28th day of February 1878.
2nd.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company, about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to be called the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the lands, building, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credit, business and good-will of the said Mazagon Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer and assignment as aforesaid 2,000 shares fully paid up in the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Mazagon Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Mazagon Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the Mazagon Company, Limited, as the same shall exist on the Twenty-eighth day of February next.
3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Sec. 174 of the said Indian Companies Act 1866.
4th.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34 D, Jan. 18, 1878.

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ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
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Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.
By Order.
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution :—
Captain O. Bourdillion, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, India.

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Bombay, August 1877.

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THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.
2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.
3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.
4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows :—
£10 per cent. on Application
£15 „ „ Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
(*To be retained by Bankers.*)
TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.
Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No—
RECEIPT.
(*To be retained by the applicant.*)
1878.
Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs.—

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WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.
SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.
It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.
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Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, of Calomel. The only safe remedy is
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In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
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Those who have not yet tried the above Jams, consisting of
Raspberry, | Black Currant,
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Apply to
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IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
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CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under, the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.
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RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

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GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS, SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.
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